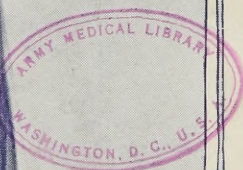


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The history of LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL



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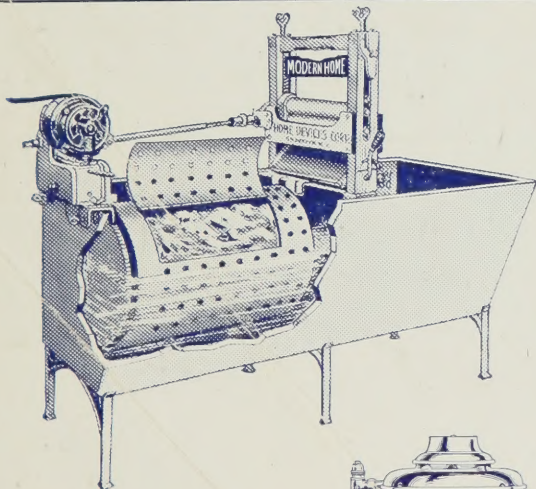
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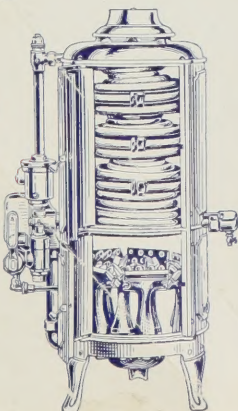
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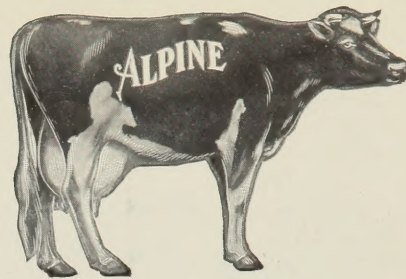
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A Tribute to the Woman Hospital Worker

You patriotic women of San Francisco and nearby cities, and faithful nurses in the hospitals of this department are doing a wonderful work for America. Your little conversations with the sick, your flowers and amusements have a high military value. You are ex-officio members of the Morale Branch of the Army. You are performing a military work just as much as the girl who drives an ambulance in France. Every day men are being discharged from hospitals well again, who are products of your work, men who have regained their courage and grit and are ready to take up again the battle of life, due mainly through your little acts of kindness. It is your wonderful opportunity to make the wounded hero, realize by your kind words of appreciation, that his sacrifice of suffering and service has not been in vain—a feeling that he will pass down to his children, that his country appreciates what he has done. That service, even to the supreme sacrifice to one's country, is worth while. You, dear women, are doing a work greater than you realize, and we of the Army who have the care of the soldier, both in body and mind, honor and thank you for it.

Sincerely,

John F. Morrison

MAJOR GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Commanding Western Department.



To the Women of San Francisco

Now that the terrible World War has so happily ended we realize, as never before, that there was no sacrifice however great which was not cheerfully made by the loyal and devoted women of our country. Every man who wore the uniform of the United States Army or Navy was encouraged and sustained by the knowledge that he had the moral and physical support of the dear ones at home. No tribute which we can pay will fully express the gratitude which fills our hearts. God bless the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of our land who in the hour of trial stood like a rock for the principles of justice, humanity and liberty. The service you gave so cheerfully and willingly; your love; your devotion and your loyalty will be one of the great chapters in California's history of the world war.

Sincerely,

Frederick S. Strong

MAJOR GENERAL, U. S. A.,

Commanding South Pacific Coast Artillery
District.





MAYOR JAS. ROLPH JR.



LIEUT. GEN. HUNTER LIGGETT

AN APPRECIATION

To my mind no branch of Uncle Sam's forces deserve more praise for the part they played in the World War than the women of our City and Nation who labored unceasingly for the men in the olive drab or blue and the officers, nurses and corps men of the Letterman General Hospital toiling day and night to re-construct the bodies and minds of those brave sons of America who fell on the field of honor. We cannot be too proud of Letterman and of the work it is doing, nor of "The Listening Post," through whose medium the outside world is kept in touch with its activities.

The brave nurses and ambulance drivers of the American Red Cross; the women of the War Camp Community; the Knights of Columbus and the Women Auxiliaries; the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.; the Salvation Army and Masonic Auxiliaries; the Jewish Welfare Board and those who worked at home—all these have won our deepest admiration for the zealous, unselfish way in which they gave to a common cause.

To all who did so much toward bringing about the final result, I pay tribute of a grateful city. Your deeds shall ever live in our memory, for they were worthy of San Franciscans of America.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized cursive signature of James Rolph Jr.

Mayor of San Francisco.

COL. THORNBURGH
COMMANDING OFFICER



LT. COL. NORTHINGTON
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

A GREETING

It is a pleasure to welcome to San Francisco, the officers and sailors of the Pacific Fleet and also give them a cordial invitation to visit the Letterman General Hospital to see what the Army is endeavoring to do for those of the sister service injured in the war.

The writer desires at this time to express his sincere admiration for the work done by women, both in France and the United States during the war and the work done subsequently by the Reconstruction Aides, Red Cross and affiliated services.

ROBT. M. THORNBURGH,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Commanding.

TO THE LETTERMAN PERSONNEL

To you must go the credit for the success of the Letterman General Hospital and the memories of your unswerving loyalty, patriotism and unselfish sacrifice of personal pleasure and ambition will be with me wherever I go. Every man and woman who has worked with and for the common cause at the Letterman has earned the heartfelt thanks of all California and your honors are as great and as hard won as those from the battlefields of France. To you, Miss Uri, must be given added thanks from me and from ALL officers, nurses and patients for the wonderful good you have accomplished here from the beginning of Letterman to the time of your leaving us. To each and every one of you I say "Good-bye," and may the success you have earned be yours in the future.

Very Sincerely,
E. G. NORTHINGTON,
Lieut. Col., Med. Corps, U. S. A.
Executive Officer.

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Pages 05-06 missing



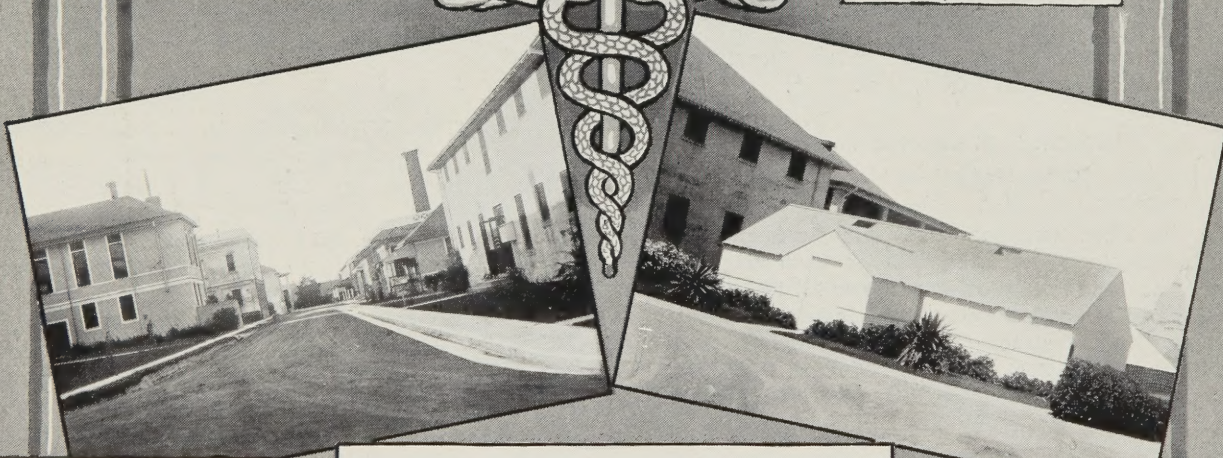
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Q.M. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE



COMMANDING OFFICER'S QUARTERS



ROAD AT REAR OF HOSPITAL LOOKING WEST



NURSES' QUARTERS

CONSERVATORY

History of Letterman's Officers

COLONEL ROBERT M. THORNBURGH,

(Commanding Officer)

Chief of Surgical Service.

Born March 13, 1872, at Omaha, Neb.

Graduate St. Paul School, Garden City, N. Y., 1880.

Scientific Department, Dartmouth College, 1891-1894.

Dartmouth Medical School, 1894-1897.

M. D. Dartmouth College, 1897.

Post Graduate, New York Lying-in Hospital, New York.

Post Graduate, Harvard.

Entered Army as Contract Surgeon, March 20, 1900.

Service in Philippines: 1900-1901, 1905-1907, 1913-1915.

First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, June 29, 1901.

Captain, Medical Corps, June 29, 1906.

Major, Medical Corps, April 7, 1910.

Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps, May 15, 1917.

Colonel, Medical Corps, National Army, Dec. 21, 1917.

Chief of Surgical Service, Letterman General Hospital, Jan. 1910-Apr. 1913.

Chief of Surgical Service, Department Hospital, Manila, May 1913-Sept. 1915.

Regimental Surgeon, 11th Cavalry with Punitive Expedition into Mexico.

Division Surgeon, 87th Division, August 24, 1917-November 13, 1918.

Commanding Officer, Justice Hospital Group, Toul, France, Nov. 13, 1918-May 15, 1919.

Returned from overseas June 2, 1919.

Commanding Officer Letterman General Hospital and Chief of Surgical Service, July 1, 1919.

MAJOR L. F. LUCKIE, M. C.

Chief Medical Service.

Military Service:

Served as First Sergeant U. S. Volunteers, and Q. M. Corps Regular Army during Spanish-American War. Commissioned as Captain Medical Corps June 18, 1917. Served as Student Officer and Assistant Drill Instructor; also Assistant Sanitary Instructor, Medical Officer's Training Camp, Fort Riley. Post Surgeon, Ellington Field, Houston, Texas. Sanitary Inspector, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. Post Surgeon, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. Post Surgeon, Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La. Inspector Instructor, S. A. T. C. Assistant to Port Surgeon, Charleston, S. C. Attending Surgeon, South Eastern Department, Charleston, S. C. Originator System of Sanitation, adapted for all flying fields. Inventor of Aeroplane ambulance and litter, adopted by Air Service. Inventor Luckie Type Incinerator in use at Kelly Field, San Antonio. Inventor of Appliance for Fracture of Vertebrae.

MAJOR JOHN PRATT,

Assistant Commanding Officer.

Born at Elmira, New York, 1884. Attended Mercersburg Academy and Princeton University. Graduate University of Pennsylvania, 1908. Interne Bridgeport Hospital, 1908-09. Instructor in medicine Ohio State University. Commissioned First Lieutenant M. R. C., 1912. Graduate Army Medical School, 1914. Commissioned Captain, Medical Corps, June, 1917. Commissioned Major, Medical Corps, June, 1917. Regular Army Service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EUGENE G. NORTINGTON,

Executive Officer.

Born in Prattville, Alabama, February 12th, 1880. Entered University of Alabama September, 1894. Left University of Alabama to enlist in Spanish-American War. Served as Private in Company "F" 2nd Alabama Infantry. Served as Private in Company "A" 1st Texas Infantry, 1898-1899. Served in Florida, Georgia and in Cuba. Graduated in Medicine Tulane University, La., 1903. Entered Medical Corps, U. S. Army, September, 1909. Graduated Army Medical School 1911. Assumed command February 5, 1919. Relieved July 1, 1919.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JULIEN R. BERNHEIM,

Chief Dental Service.

Born at Santa Cruz, California, March 13th, 1876. Graduated from University of California Dental College in 1900. Entered the Army as a contract dental surgeon, April, 1902. Saw service in the Philippines from May, 1902, to June, 1905, and from September, 1908, to April, 1911.

From 1905 to 1908, was on duty in the Eastern Department. In 1911 and 1912, was stationed in the Central Department, and from 1912 to 1917, was on duty at Fort Logan, Colorado.

During most of the recent war, was stationed in Washington, D. C., in the Dental Personnel and Supply Divisions of the Surgeon General's Office, and in the Supply Division of the Office of the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. C. NAFFZIGER,

Chief Nuero-Surgical Service.

Born in Nevada City, 1884, B. S. U. of C., 1907, M. S. 1908, M. D., 1909. Interne and Res. Surg. U. of C. Hospital, 1909-1911. Asst. Res. Surg. John Hopkins, Baltimore, Md., 1911-1912. 1912-1917 Visiting Surgeon S. F. County Hospital and U. of C. Hospital. Instructor in Surgery and Nuero Surgery at H. of C. Member of S. F. County, California State and American Medical Associations. Commissioned First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., 1916; Captain 1917; Major, 1918; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1918. Assignments, Camp Service, charge medical instruction, Fort McHenry; Assistant Commanding Officer, Surgeon General's Office, Cape May for mobilization with Base Hospital 115, in charge of General and Nuero Surgery. Overseas service at Vichy, with operating team with first army at Souilly with Evacuation Hospitals 6 and 7, with Evacuation 13, with second army, with Mobile Hospital 7, armistice day; ordered to Savenay and returned as troop surgeon in February. After inspection trip of southern hospitals reported to Letterman March 5. Appointed Chief of Surgical Service April 16, 1919.

MAJOR L. ELOESSER,

Chief Orthopedic Service.

Major L. Eloesser, born 1881 in San Francisco. Graduated 1900 University of California, and 1907 University of Heidelberg. Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery at Stanford University Medical Department. Service abroad 1915-16. At Letterman General Hospital since November, 1918.

MAJOR HARRY R. OLIVER,
Chief Laboratory Service.

Born April 20, 1872, Platte City, Mo. Received preliminary education at Aronijo Union High School at Suisun, California. Graduated December, 1898, Cooper Medical College. Interne, City Hospital, 1899. Assistant in Pathology and Bacteriology, Cooper Medical College, 1898-1906. Associate Professor, Clinical Pathology, 1906-1909. Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine, Leland Stanford University, since 1909. Student at University of Berlin, 1908. Pathologist, St. Mary's Hospital since 1906. Entered U. S. Army Medical Department, August 1916, as Chief of Laboratory Service, Letterman General Hospital, with rank of First Lieutenant, M. R. C. Promoted to Major, June 20, 1917. Transferred to Ft. Leavenworth, May 1, 1918. Transferred to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., General Hospital 14, as Chief of Laboratory Service, May 24, 1918. Director of School for Laboratory Bacteriology, Pathology and Chemistry, Camp Greenleaf, June 3, 1918 to October 26, 1918. Transferred to Base Hospital 159, for duty overseas. Transferred to Letterman General Hospital, December 21, 1918. On duty since December 28, 1918, as Chief of Laboratory Service and Sanitary Officer.

MAJOR H. E. FOSTER,
Assistant Laboratory Chief.

Major Harry E. Foster, born in New York, Aug. 18, 1881. Graduated from Boone's University School, December 1900, University of California 1903, University of California 1908.

Entered the service as first lieutenant July 1, 1917.

Served Ambulance Company No. 2 four months.

Base Hospital, Camp Kearny, Assistant to the Chief and Chief of Laboratory four months.

Letterman General Hospital since February, 1919.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS J. ROMER,
Chaplain.

Capt. Francis J. Romer, Chaplain of Letterman General Hospital, is a native of Iowa. His parents moved to Southern California when he was still a boy. In 1900 he went to St. Joseph's College, Kirkwood, Mo., to begin his studies preparatory for the priesthood. He was ordained by Archbishop Glennan in St. Louis in June, 1911. After spending one year as Professor of Latin, English and Mathematics at St. Joseph's College, Kirkwood, he went to Rome for higher studies. The outbreak of the great war in 1914, caused his return to the United States. Since that time he has labored in Kansas City, Mo., Fresno, Cal., and Portland, Ore. He received his appointment as Chaplain April 18, 1918, and has been stationed at the hospital ever since. On May 18, 1919, he was promoted to Captain.

CAPTAIN JOHN WIKANDER,
Quartermaster.

Born in Kopperberg, Sweden, Sept. 6, 1869.

Educated in public schools and School of Mines, Falun, Sweden.

Service in U. S. Army: Private and Corporal, Troop H, 5th Cav., Dec. 16, 1890 to March 15, 1894; Pvt., Corporal, Sergeant and Q. M. Sergeant, Troop H, 8th Cav., Aug. 8, 1894 to Dec. 3, 1898; appointed Commissary Sergeant, U. S. Army, Dec. 3, 1898; transferred to Q. M. Corps as Quartermaster Sergeant Aug. 24, 1912; commissioned Captain, Q. M. Corps and assigned to present station Sept. 11, 1917. Qualified as sharpshooter during service in the line. Graduate School for Bakers and Cooks, Ft. Riley, 1907; distinguished graduate Quartermaster School.

MAJOR ROYAL REYNOLDS,
Chief Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Service.

Born October, 1881, Elmira, New York. Graduated from University of Pennsylvania in 1906. Interne in Philadelphia General Hospital for two years. Graduated from Army Medical School, 1910. Regular Army since September, 1909. (3 years in Philippines; 20 months in France.) Commanding officer of Base Hospital 27, Angers, France. Evacuation Hospital, 9, Coblenz, Germany. Chief of Eye Nose and Throat service at Letterman Hospital.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. THOMAS,
Commanding Medical Detachment.
Commanding Detachment, Medical Department.

Born in Alden, New York, December, 1874. Attended Public School and Alden High School, New York State. Enlisted in Troop "E" 5th U. S. Cavalry, September, 1896, served in this organization during Spanish-American War. Discharged at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, September, 1899. Enlisted in Hospital Corps, October, 1899. Promoted to Acting Hospital Steward, 1901. Promoted to Sergeant, First Class, 1904. Served in the P. I. from November, 1902 to May 1906, and from October, 1906, to January 30, 1915, on which date he was retired from active service. Recalled from retirement to active service May, 1917. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, San. Corps, August, 1917. Promoted to Captain, Sanitary Corps, January, 1918.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR E. BROWN,
Adjutant.

Born in Liverpool, England, December 24, 1880. Came to the United States March, 1881. Resided in New England until 1898, mostly Vermont State. Attended Public School, State of Vermont. Enlisted May 9th, 1898, Co. "G" 1st Vermont Vol. Infantry. Discharged October 28th, 1898. Enlisted in the Regular Army November 2, 1898. Appointed Sergeant, June 12th, 1904. Appointed Sergeant First Class August 24th, 1907. Appointed Master Hospital Sergeant April 3d, 1917. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, September 12th, 1917. Commissioned Captain, Sanitary Corps, February 15th, 1918.

CAPTAIN T. R. PETCH,
Chief Urological Service.

Born 1879, in Woodland, California. Graduated from Cooper Medical College, now connected with Stanford University, 1902. One year hospital work at St. Luke's Hospital. One year in New York Post Graduate Hospitals. General practice until 1909. Since that date has specialized in Genito-Urinary Surgery. Affiliated with Stanford University. Affiliated with New York Hospitals. Special practice in San Francisco. Army Service since 1916; during the Mexican trouble no special assignments. Since the World's Great War has been assigned to duty as Chief of Genito-Urinary Surgery at Camps Meade, Bowie and Hancock; Army General Hospital No. 1, and Letterman General Hospital.

LIEUTENANT J. L. MERY,
Morale Officer.

Born in Chico, California, November 20, 1880. Graduated from University of California, 1900. Assistant City Engineer of San Francisco for several years. Later gave up his business at Chico, California, to accept a commission in the army. Went overseas in February, 1918. Returned to United States from France in February, 1919. On duty at Letterman Hospital since as Morale Officer, Finance and Property Officer of the Educational Service and Financial Manager of the Listening Post.

CHIEFS OF SERVICE



LIEUT-COL. BERNHEIM



LIEUT-COL. NAFFZIGER



MAJOR ELOESSER



MAJOR OLIVER



MAJOR LUCKIE



MAJOR REYNOLDS



LIEUT. J.L. MERY



CAPT. T.R. PETCH



LIEUT. WAIDELICH



CAPT. THOMAS
DETACHMENT COMMANDER



LIEUT. STECH
INSURANCE OFFICER



CAPT. BROWN
ADJUTANT



MAJOR PRATT
ASST COMMANDING OFFICER



CAPT. BISHOP
MESS OFFICER



CAPT. WIKANDER
HOSPITAL Q.M. OFFICER



FATHER ROMER
CHAPLAIN

Surgical History of Letterman

IN December, 1898, when the Letterman General Hospital was created by converting the General Field Hospital at Presidio, California, into a general hospital, the present Letterman General Hospital was something beyond the dreams of the most optimistic. Established as a temporary measure, and at a time when surgery formed a very small per cent of the work of an army hospital, it is not to be wondered at that the hospital had very meagre surgical facilities.

In 1900, when the hospital was installed in its temporary frame buildings, the surgical service consisted of two wards, with an operating room in the end of one of them, with the commanding officer as "operating surgeon," in addition to his other duties. The equipment is best described by a quotation from the "History of the U. S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, California," by then Captain H. H. Rutherford, Medical Corps. In his report, he states, "The surgery was quite crude in all particulars, and for the greatest part of the first year, aside from an operating table of cheap pattern, necessary basins, etc., was equipped with nothing more than the ordinary Arnold sterilizer and a scant supply of instruments and appliances, a number of which were old and obsolete."

From the beginning until 1902, all operations were performed by the commanding officer, Major Girard, with one assistant. This, in addition to his other duties, administrative and medical. But in 1912 a separate service was established with Colonel, then Major W. P. Kendall, M. C., as "surgeon," with two assistants and an anesthetist. At this time there were three wards, two for clean and one for infected cases. From 1902 until 1917, the increase in personnel and equipment was gradual. But since the fall of 1917 the service has advanced with enormous strides, until at present there is a Chief of Surgical Service with thirty assistants, twenty-one wards and an operating pavilion.

It is of interest to note the rate of expansion as suggested by the number of operations performed yearly during the first few years of the existence of the hospital and during the year 1918.

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1918
Operations performed ...	168	263	263	206	292	272	2414

There was a gradual increase up to 1917, when number of cases suddenly began to go up. This was due to the mobilization for the war just ended. The year 1919 promises to surpass 1918 by far, on account of the arrival of patients from the American Expeditionary Forces both in France and Siberia.

In 1903, the present surgical pavilion was constructed, not with its present equipment of tiled floors, conductive heating systems, dual lights, and modern apparatus, but the operating room was separated from the surgical wards. And from such a beginning has grown the present plan of the operating pavilion, with a main operating room where two operations can be performed at one time, and operating room for infected cases, two anesthetising rooms, a dressing room, a supply room, an instrument room and a "scrub" room, all equipped with modern apparatus and conveniences. With this equipment, and with the present

personnel, it can be understood how 573 operations were performed in one month in 1918, as reported in the New York Medical Journal, February 8, 1919, "The Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco," by Lieutenant Colonel L. C. Mudd, M. C.

During the year 1918 and the first half of 1919, the surgical service has expanded so that during the latter part of June and the first part of July, 1919, the service took over the entire hospital as it existed prior to the declaration of war against the Central European Powers, with the exception of the isolation, prison and psychiatric wards; besides eight wards which were constructed during the recent emergency. This gives free access to the operating pavilion to all acute surgical wards.

The service is divided into the following divisions, with their respective quota of wards:

General Surgical Service—Four wards, besides a part of the Officers' Ward and a part of the ward for female patients.

Orthopedic Service—Nine wards.

Neuro-Surgical Service—Two wards.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Service—Two wards.

Genito-Urinary Service—Three wards.

Obstetrical Service—One ward.

Each ward will accommodate an average of forty patients, and it is so arranged within the several services, that infected cases are grouped in separate wards. It is not to be understood that all the patients in one service belong to that service only. But there may be several different pathological conditions present, and while remaining nominally under the care of one branch of the service, may be treated by several others.

The two branches of surgery which have expanded more than any of the others are the orthopedic and the neuro-surgical.

The orthopedic service is the largest separate division of the Letterman General Hospital. Besides having its clean and infected wards, there are wards for specific classes of wounds, i. e., amputation ward (arm and leg), and a ward for diseases of the feet. Also there is an orthopedic shop where all necessary braces and appliances, including artificial limbs, are manufactured.

The neuro-surgical service is an entirely new department in the army. This type of case formerly was taken care of by the general surgical service.

The executive staff is divided into several divisions. These divisions with their present incumbents are as follows:

Chief of Surgical Service, who has supervision of the entire surgical service and direct supervision of the general surgical division, Col. Robt. M. Thornburgh, M. C.

Chief of Orthopedic Service, Major Leo Eloesser, M. C.

Chief of Neuro-Surgical Service, Lt. Col. H. C. Naffziger, M. C.

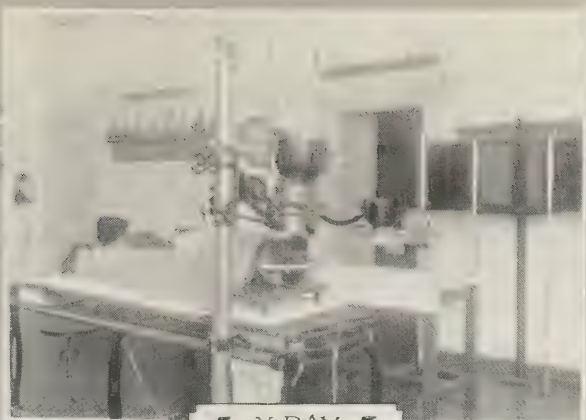
Chief of the Urological Service, Capt. T. R. Petch, M. C.

Chief of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Service, Capt. Saunders, M. C.

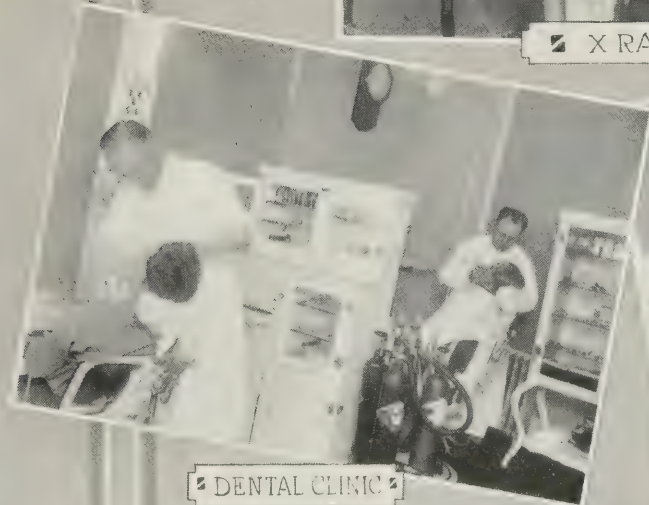
Obstetrician, Capt. Topping, M. C.

The development of the service to its present standards

(Continued on Page 42.)



❖ X RAY ❖



❖ DENTAL CLINIC ❖



SHELL SHOCK TREATMENT



EYE, EAR NOSE and THROAT CLINIC



OPERATING ROOM



❖ LABORATORY ❖

Medical Service of Letterman

TRY as one might one could not put into words—especially a few words—a true history of what has been accomplished in the medical service of this hospital. Such facts as shall be recorded are taken from the records. They give an idea of the total of cases handled, the number of cases which have been dismissed and the number of cases still in this hospital. These cold figures do not give an idea of what has really been accomplished, because one cannot, in a brief history, nor in cold figures, give any idea of the sincere hearty cooperation between doctors who have labored so earnestly and so conscientiously in their different wards. One cannot tell the story of the many words of wholesome advice that have been given patients which have struck responsive chords in their hearts and which, no doubt, will prove of great benefit to them when they have entered upon their civil life again where it will make life more worth while.

The work done by the members of the medical staff has not been a duty performed in a perfunctory manner. The members have felt that there are human beings in their care who must be encouraged so that they may be turned back to the world in as good shape as possible to make good citizens.

Much correspondence is carried on with the loved ones of patients keeping them posted as to the condition of their boys. Knowing that these communications are sent out keeps the patients in good spirits, and right here may be mentioned that a great deal of good work along this line is being performed by the ward nurses and by the enlisted men of the Medical Corps in spite of the desire on their part to get back to civil life. They work faithfully and take pride in their work, each vying with the other to keep his ward and patients in the best condition.

The following table shows the total cases of 1917 and 1918:

Approximate number of medical cases handled during emergency, up to date.

Total number of patients since emergency*14,691

*Approximate.

Total number for 19174,401

Total number for 19187,444

Increase, in one year3,031



The following in the staff of the Medical Staff:

Office of the Chief of Medical Service

Lorenzo F. Luckie, Major, M. C.Chief of Service
 Philip M. Thomas, Major, M. C.Asst. to Chief of Service
 Arthur L. Brown, Captain M. C.
 Frank B. Reardan, Captain M. C.
 Glenn E. Myers, Captain M. C.
 Don P. Flagg, Captain M. C.
 Richard H. Wellington, Captain M. C.
 Alfred G. Bower, Captain M. C.
 David A. Conrad, Captain M. C.
 Arthur L. Munger, Captain M. C.
 John S. Mason, 1st Lieutenant M. C.
 Edward J. Ghidella, 1st Lieutenant M. C.

Laboratory

On April 6th, 1917, the personnel of the laboratory at Letterman General Hospital consisted of Chief of Services and Sanitary Officer H. R. Oliver, 1st Lt., M. R. C.; one sergeant first-class, W. C. Williams; and six medical enlisted men. On April 21st, 1917, H. J. Nichols, Major, M. C., returned from El Paso as Chief of Service. On June 25th, 1917, he was relieved and H. R. Oliver, Major, M. R. C., again became Chief of Service. Sergeant First-Class J. L. Spangler and ten enlisted men made up the personnel.

On December 28th, 1918, H. R. Oliver, Major, M. C., was assigned as Chief of Service. Since then the personnel has been H. E. Foster, Major, M. C.; J. R. Snyder, 1st Lt., M. C. (discharged in April); M. J. Harkins, 1st Lt., V. C.; W. H. Stabler, 2nd Lt., S. C.; Wm. G. Donald, 2nd Lt., S. C.; H. M. Warren, 2nd Lt., S. C., and J. G. Scott, 2nd Lt., S. C.; two technicians, Miss Emily Mills and Miss Hazel Henzel, and sixteen enlisted men.



Functions of the Laboratory

The laboratory has served as a Clinical Laboratory for this hospital with its thousands of admissions, and as a Department Laboratory for the Western Department. The work covers parts of chemistry, bacteriology, parasitology, pathology and serology, and all veterinary clinical examinations for the Western Department.

In August, 1917, regular classes of instruction were commenced in all branches of the laboratory work for the enlisted men. These consisted of five one-hour periods each week. Numerous talks, papers and demonstrations of material were made before the Commissioned Personnel of the hospital at the "Weekly Staff Meetings." All laboratory work was done by this laboratory in installing the chlorine plant at the source of the water supply. The water supply was surveyed, recommendations made in regard to cleaning of the creek, increasing the efficiency of the chlorine plant, which were carried out and the water put into first-rate condition.

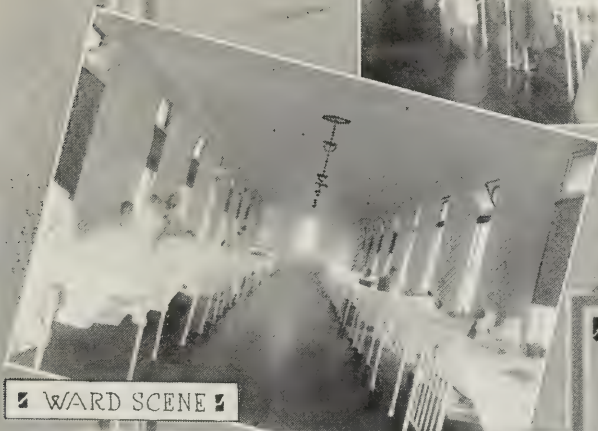
The milk supply was thoroughly inspected, water supply at the dairy inspected, sterilizers installed. The dairy is inspected twice monthly. This includes the inspecting of water supply, the milking apparatus, the utensils used, the health of the handlers, and the physical examination of the udders of the cows. Milk was pasteurized on receipt at the hospital. Sanitary surveys were made regularly and deficiencies corrected. Dish sterilizers were installed in all ward kitchens and kitchens where dishes were washed. Proper screening was carried out, and the detection and eradication of breeding places for flies. Surveys for carriers of infectious diseases and proper isolation and treatment of cases were made.

The laboratory contains a morgue, a chapel, a large room for sterilizing purposes, the making of media and chemical examination, another for routine blood work and other examinations, an office and private laboratory, and a number of smaller rooms for bacteriology, pathology, serology and also a store-room. These are all well appointed and equipped for any character of work called for.

BUNK FATIGUE



WARD SCENE



MESS HALL



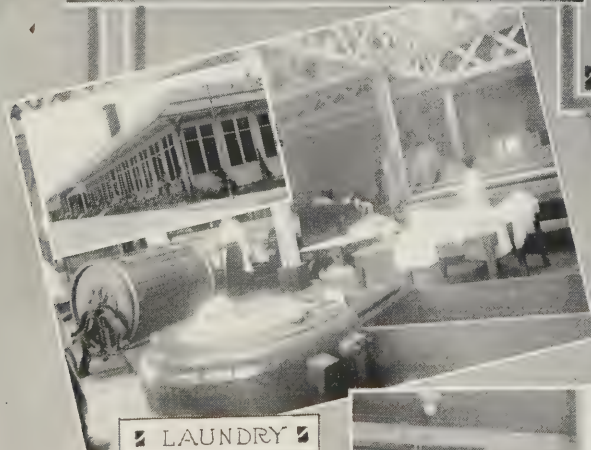
GETTING HIM
BACK TO NORMAL



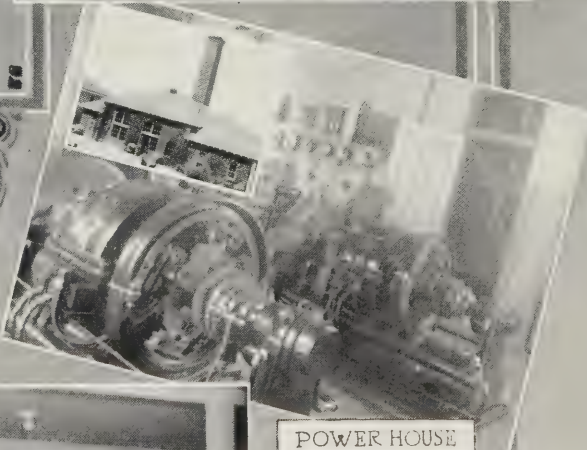
POST EXCHANGE



LAUNDRY



POWER HOUSE



RECREATION ROOM



Educational Service

IN compliance with the plans of the Surgeon General regarding the program of physical reconstruction for the returned disabled, a new service was introduced in this Hospital with the arrival of Major Allan R. Cullimore on July 21st, 1918.

As defined by the Surgeon General "physical reconstruction is the complete medical and surgical treatment carried to the point of maximum restoration, both mental and physical." It is further noted that "modern treatment does not end with physical cure. Functional restoration is the final aim of modern physicians and surgeons, and it is conceded that the physical re-habilitation of disabled men is peculiarly dependent upon their mental attitude. The more serious the disability, the greater the danger of mental depression, and an indisposition to respond to medical and surgical treatment." It has been the aim, therefore, at this Hospital, for the educational work to begin at the moment that the man has arrived at the stage when he begins to worry about his future.

"Educational Service" is probably a misnomer—"Adjustment Service" might better be supplied. The general public too little realizes the attitude of the average man maimed. If permitted the opportunity, the well intentioned public will lionize, pamper, and, eventually, spoil these men who have sacrificed. A "soft job" will be offered out of sympathy to the man with an amputation. However, sympathy has a very short memory and our maimed must be trained to hold their place, both socially and economically, when people begin to hate the memory of a war that has caused an increased burden to humanity.

In the first months of this work the men, both convalescents and bed patients, had to be aroused from this mental depression and indisposition through a strong appeal to them to take up some course of training. This means was effective in reaching only those men who had not become too thoroughly "hospitalized." However, with the introduction into the service of trained women, reconstruction aides, the problem of arousing the men became very much simpler. The reconstruction aides entered the wards, and, without the patients realizing it, gained their confidence. They learned, while keeping the men supplied with some non-vocational form of occupation, such as wood-carving, basket work, weaving, knitting, etc., something of their educational needs and made recommendations not only to the men but to the Chief of the Educa-

tional Service, regarding some form of educational work having a definite vocational and remunerative value. Each case became in this way definitely an individual problem.

Observation has shown that it is at this point where the interest of the patient increases, and though they may browse around in a number of different subjects of the sixty odd unit courses now available, they eventually "find themselves," gain confidence and lose the highly detrimental self-consciousness of the man maimed. The average patient generally learns that he has abilities and aptitudes for certain kinds of work hitherto unknown to himself. His discharge generally comes before he has had an opportunity to complete a course of training; however, the seed has been sown and he has proven to himself with the completion of a full course of training under the liberal provisions of the Government, directed by the Federal Board of Vocational Education that he can not only master the vocation of his choice, but will be able to "carry on" in the future better prepared, though possibly physically handicapped, than at his former vocation.

The records of the Federal Board and those of the Disability Board at this Hospital show that a very large per cent of the men are availing themselves of this opportunity.

The property accountability of the Educational Service has grown to amount to about \$54,000. Excellent shops fully equipped are provided, among these being a machine shop, wood shop, auto repair shop, vulcanizing shop, oxy-acetylene-welding shop; shoe shop, drafting room, metal and jewelry shop, electrical laboratory, linotype room, loom room and various academic and commercial class rooms.

In addition to the general educational program, the Educational program, the Educational Service is responsible to the Commanding Officer, in whole or in part, for the following:

Insurance.

Morale.

"Listening Post."

Athletics and Recreation.

From only fifteen patients enrolled in educational work on August 1st, 1918, under the direction of the Chief of the Educational Service and a staff of some five or six enlisted men, the work has grown until at present the staff numbers more than one hundred men and women

To Major Allan R. Cullimore, honorably discharged from the United States Army July 9, 1919, must be given the credit for an institution successfully established at this hospital under the direction of the Surgeon General and being another evolution of the Great War. His experience with reconstruction work, both in the United States and in Canada, his unflinching determination to be of the highest service to the disabled men, coupled with the courage to stand by and fight for the rights and needs of these men, in an effort to reconstruct them physically, socially and economically, has left the Educational Service in an enviable position. The volume of reconstruction work accomplished by the Educational Service at this hospital must, therefore, be accredited to the efforts of Major Cullimore and his staff.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR G. WADELICH,
Chief of Educational Service.



SUPERVISOR OF AIDES



HEAD AIDE



HEAD AIDE



HEAD AIDE



HEAD AIDE



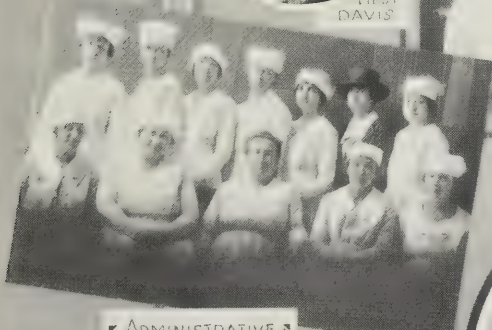
LIBERTY DAVIS



SECRETARIES



LEWIS SYMONS



ADMINISTRATIVE



FIELD WARDS



HOSPITAL WARDS



EXECUTIVE



CAMPS KEARNY & LEWIS



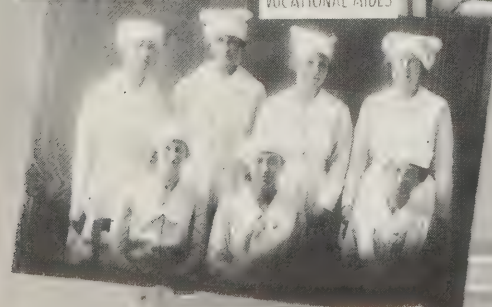
VOCATIONAL AIDES



VOCATIONAL



ENLISTED AIDES



PSYCHIATRIC

EDUCATIONAL
OFFICERS
RECONSTRUCTION
AIDES



ACADEMIC

Dental---Neuro-Surgery---Urologic

WHEN war was declared between the United States and Germany, there were two dental surgeons on duty at the Letterman General Hospital, and the Dental Service occupied five rooms.

This service has been expanded in an effort to meet the demands for dental service, so that there are now on duty six dental surgeons, and the Service occupies eleven rooms. This includes waiting room facilities, operating rooms, a dental prosthetic laboratory, and a dental X-Ray laboratory. In addition to the dental surgeons, there has been authorized a dental hygienist, who has been on duty in this service since May 1st, 1919.

Dental services have been rendered to the personnel connected with Western Department Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; Fort Mason; Letterman Hospital; Benicia Barracks; Monterey; officers and enlisted men going to and from the Philippines, Hawaii, Siberia and Alaska; retired officers and their families; officers and enlisted men living in the vicinity of San Francisco.

Dental services were also rendered the French officers and men during their stay at the Presidio, November and December, 1918, and January, 1919.

A complete X-Ray apparatus is installed as a part of the Dental Service, affording an opportunity of making diagnoses in connection with pathological dental conditions and of checking up on certain classes of dental operations. This service is proving of very great value in carrying on the activities of the Dental Department.

Fuel gas has recently been installed in the rooms occupied by the Dental Service.

Nitrous oxide and oxygen, and also conductive anaesthesia are being induced for the extraction of numerous diseased teeth, and the performance of other oral-surgical operations. This has created a necessity for the construction of many artificial dentures, these being made in the dental laboratory in connection with this office.

During the winter of 1918, and early spring of 1919, the Dental Service was considerably crippled as a result of the epidemic of influenza then prevalent. Many patients were unable to report for treatment, and in addition, the dental operators were for a time incapacitated.

Lieutenant-Colonel Julien R. Bernheim, Chief of Service. Major Samuel W. Hussey. Captain James Collins. Captain Howard A. Hall. Captain William F. Blair. Captain Max Wassman Jr. are the commissioned personnel.



THE UROLOGIC SERVICE

The Urologic Service at Letterman General Hospital is charged with the care and reconstruction of all kidney and bladder cases and venereal diseases and maintain four active wards for the cases properly assigned to it, also a large consultation and out-patient department. This service is of great importance to the soldiers' welfare and the percentage of reconstructed soldiers sent back to active duty is large.

The personnel and equipment at Letterman are fully prepared to do the scientific treatment and diagnosis necessary in this specialty. The staff, both commissioned and enlisted, have been chosen for their special training and qualifications and the wards, dressing rooms and operat-

ing rooms so equipped that the work done is on a par with that of the best hospitals and follow the modern procedure of well established Genito-Urinary practice.

Much valuable scientific data has accrued from the large clinic necessarily seen and the deductions used to the value of the soldier's reconstruction. We feel that the value of this department both to the Army and the civic population as well as to the soldier himself has justified our part in the care and reconstruction of those assigned to the care of this service. Capt. T. R. Petch is Chief of Service.



NEURO SURGICAL SERVICE

The Neuro Surgical Service was established as a separate division of the Surgical Service in March, 1919. At this time Lieutenant-Colonel Naffziger was detailed in charge of the reconstruction surgery of the brain, spinal cord and nerve injuries. Captain Harold Wright was detailed as neurologist. At this time there were about one hundred and twenty-five cases of this class in the hospital. Since then there have been many admissions. Many have likewise been discharged. The present staff assigned to this work includes Major Thomas and Captain Utsinger.

A very large proportion of those with brain and nerve injuries have been operated upon. Recovery from paralysis is slow but the progress in all has been satisfactory and most encouraging. Some cases of nerve injury have shown rapid improvement. In all, in whom sufficient time has elapsed since operative treatment was given, progress has been most encouraging.

Brain surgery for brain tumor, fractures of the skull and repair of defects in the skull, has been needed less often than for the relief of epilepsy from the presence of foreign bodies in the brain.

While a considerable number of cases in the hospital still need surgical treatment, the greater part of the work has been completed.

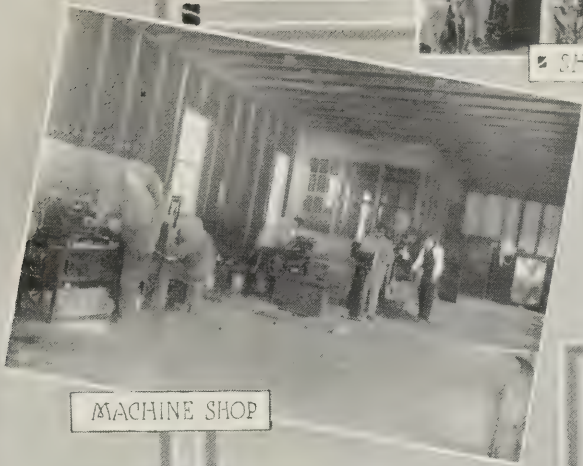
To the Department of Physiotherapy and the Gymnasium as well as the Educational Department, much credit is due for the improvement in the neuro surgical cases, both before and after operation.



Orthopedic Appliance Shop



SHOE SHOP



MACHINE SHOP



CHARGING BATTERIES



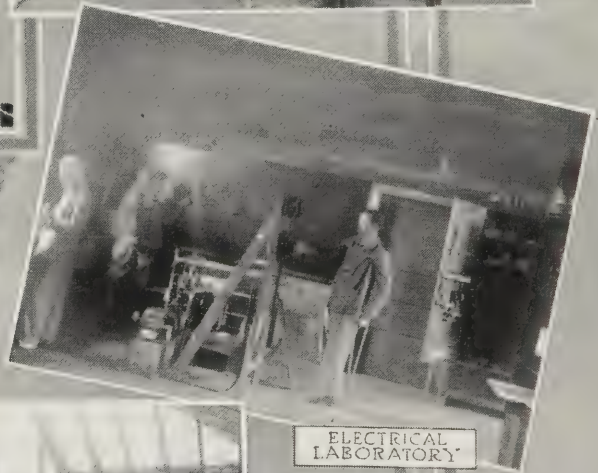
DRAUGHTING ROOM



WARD 19



RADIO



ELECTRICAL
LABORATORY



HOSPITAL LIBRARY

Occupational Therapy

IT is a far cry from this busy August to that day early in September when Occupational Therapy first made its entrance into Letterman General Hospital. It had the advantage even in that small beginning of a definite plan as to its future. Too often such work is begun in a desultory fashion by those who are inexperienced workers, and wrong methods come into vogue which have to be overturned and changed when the supervisor enters the scene of action. In our case, thanks to the Chief of the Educational Service, the individual who was to plan the work, was the first to take oath.

Within a very few days came Miss Beatrice Butler and Miss Perle Du Bois, our first head aides. Actual work was begun in Ward 8 and we still have on our files that first list of dozen patients made out and signed by Captain Haas, under the direction of our much-loved Major Hull. From this tiny start, with only three aides working in a couple of wards and with scanty materials, we have grown to our present status, where we are sixty-one strong, working with an average of six hundred men in thirty wards, and with two storerooms equipped with all manner of materials for work.

While those familiar with our hospital life are all undoubtedly familiar with the blue-garbed aides busy at their duties, it is doubtful if many understand their duties. Under the present organization there is one supervisor, five head aides, one of whom has charge of the psychopathic wards, and one who gives her entire time to social service work. The other three do both occupational and executive work. Of the remaining fifty-five aides, four act as secretaries. Seven are teachers of elementary school branches, and seven others have certain forms of special class work. In the two psychopathic wards the five aides concentrate on that work alone. All of the rest of the aides with the exception of one assistant in social service work, do Occupational Therapy work in the wards. It is their duty to become acquainted with the new comers in the wards and to assist them in their physical and mental readjustment to the life which has to follow their experiences in the Great War.

It is in keeping to say just a word concerning the methods used by the Occupational Aides in assisting to bring about such adjustment. They do not necessarily confine their attentions to baskets and trays and similar products of the arts and crafts, in spite of the fact that they are given such endearing names as the "basket lady" and the "bead nurse." If an aide sews on a patient's buttons and chevrons; does business errands for him; writes his letters home; manicures his nails; listens to his ravings about the "one girl on earth," she is living up to her opportunities just as truly as if she teaches the patient to make a hammock. However, there is a wonderful curative effect in working with one's hands, and the months which we have spent at Letterman show hundreds of men who have not only passed long hours most pleasantly in arts and crafts work, but who have experienced the keen joy of manufacturing a really beautiful article and have felt that fascinating mental uplift which comes when a man is lifted out of the feeling of invalidism to the place where he is a man of accomplishment once more.

That there have been difficulties during these months no one will deny. The actual buying of materials has been a far more vexatious problem than one uninitiated can imagine. While the Surgeon General's office has provided funds most generously for such materials, and the Quartermaster's Department has served us in most friendly fashion, the materials, themselves, were often like the needles in the proverbial haystack, and when found, were priced most exorbitantly. Such common articles as raffia, very large or very small needles, leather and leather tools, had sometimes to be hunted for many days at a time. And all the time the search was going on our impatient patients forever cried "More, more more!" If the supervisor had not had the good fortune to have had some years of experience in buying, the condition might have been much worse than it was. We realize that our storeroom shelves were often sadly empty, but it was not because of lack of earnest endeavor on the part of the buyers.

From other hospitals we hear of strained relations between the medical workers and reconstruction aides. Perhaps it is not strange that such should have been the fact, for truly, Occupational Therapy enters our army hospitals on trial. It had never been used to any great extent except in hospitals for the insane, and had to prove its value as a therapeutic agent in general medical and surgical work. That its value is now proved is illustrated well by the fact that it is spreading to civilian hospitals. On every hand one hears the statement that Occupational Therapy has come to stay. We feel that it has been a success at Letterman, that even with all the mistakes of a beginning enterprise, it has been worth while.

But along with this comfortable self-gratulation we cannot fail to give due credit to the ward surgeons and nurses, in fact to the whole personnel of the hospital, who have helped us so generously and sympathetically. Perhaps a ward surgeon began by questioning as to whether it was not more bother than it was worth, but he was always man enough to give us the benefit of the doubt, and let us show him that keeping his sick boys busy and happy was in the end beneficial in its effect on his work with them. Perhaps the ward nurse looked askance at the stray bits of raffia which might fall on her immaculate floor. But a warm heart is one of the glories of the nursing profession, and every nurse has learned to forgive the bits of raffia beneath the bed if the face of the patient on the bed is full of happy courage.

So you see that Occupational Therapy simply had to succeed at Letterman, because everyone conspired to help. The Y. M. C. A. opened their grill to us so that we could have hot lunches; the Red Cross gave our boys "eats" and clothes and helped their families financially when it was necessary. Teachers and school children, friends and strangers, brought us everything from cookies to seed beads. One high school sent candy every week; another little ungraded class far up in a mountain town mailed us long pine needles, gathered by the children's small hands in their own school yard.

We realize to the fullest extent that the co-operation of our confreres of hospital life has been responsible for the success of Occupational Therapy.

Physio—Therapy

JUST as a twig is bent the tree's inclined," is a line that well illustrates the slow, patient training of an injured part from its deformed condition back to its originally normal shape. Often it is necessary that the surgeon first operate and remove the mechanical obstruction, thus clearing the way for action. And sometimes it is the other way about—the aide in the Physio-Therapy Department must do her part in preparation of the injured part by improving the condition of the muscles before an operation be possible.

No attempt to explain the therapeutic effects of Physio-Therapy treatments can be made here. The majority of cases treated in the department have been gunshot injuries. Some of these have resulted in a state of serious collapse from excessive bleeding, long exposure to wet, cold, hunger, etc. There have been many extensive shell wounds, associated with fractures of the long bones, especially of the leg; a large majority of the gunshot wounds have not inflicted very lasting serious injury. There have been many amputation cases.

Most treatments, unless they consist of massage alone, require from forty-five minutes to an hour. However, each case has certain laws unto itself in regards the duration of treatment and the frequency of the necessary applications. In treating a new case it is necessary for the aide, not only to know the normal structure of the human body, but in every separate case to observe and make a mental note of all the conditions as they are.

All "drop feet and hands" may be typical, but with each individual there is a difference. The aide who treats Jones' "drop hand" does not do the same good to the patient as the aide who treats the individual Jones, who incidentally has a "drop hand." It is necessary to observe the attitude of the patient, his whole general condition, whether or not his shoulder is stiff from disuse, etc. It is nearly impossible to produce complete reaction in a patient who does not take kindly to his treatment. The mind exercises inhibitory influences over the body functions; that is of the greatest importance.

Also, it is very necessary to treat the whole of an injured limb, and not only the injured part. A patient will generally keep his eyes fixed to the injured part, and wonderful results can be obtained by affecting a little distraction. Movement can not be satisfactorily given while the patient offers a nervous resistance long before the movement is even attempted. Muscles move and fix a joint. Muscle re-education should commence before any joint can be moved, and while, if necessary the limb is still in a cast or splint.

After injury of any sort there is a tendency for muscular atrophy to follow, sometimes from lack of use, sometimes as a result of direct injury to the muscle, its nerve supply or the reflex action caused by the injury to the joint. And in treatments for joint injury we try to re-educate the muscles controlling the joint action. There is no more misinterpreted word than **massage**, and I know of no higher or more dignified profession than the therapeutical action of scientific massage, and exercises.

In the electrical ward are many different kinds of machines—all therapeutic agents to assist nature in her efforts of restoration. In the Hydro-Therapy ward are the

electric and super-heated air baths, the showers, sprays, etc. Revulsive showers have a mild tonic and stimulant effect. Alternate hot and cold showers are more vigorous. The super-heated air baths are very helpful. Certain cases require tonic treatments—salt glow, hot and cold applications to the spine followed by needle spray and douche. Cold is a depressant, while heat is a stimulant to vital activities. The kinds of treatment are many—one knee may require a baking, while another needs cold packs. Applications of warm water to a nerve trunk produces dilatation of the vessels, yet warm water applied to the general skin surfaces by immersion will produce a narrowing of the pial vessels.

Some men must need receive treatment in one, some in all these various branches of the Physio-Therapy Department. Many a man has come first to Ward 15 for massage and dressing of a particular part, later he has had electricity and Hydro-Therapy added. Gradually he has advanced from wheel chair to crutches, hence to the gymnasium and finally gone back to duty.

But, granted that these curative measures are not only satisfactory and sometimes almost miraculous, let us remember that at best the restorative power in a body can only be rejuvenated. The power itself is given every living body by the Creator. In the gymnasium, the Hydro-Therapy ward, the electrical ward and the massage ward, all these branches of the Physio-Therapy Department, ours has been the privilege to serve.



Patients' Gymnasium

But when doctors and surgeons have done their best, and wounds are healed and bones repaired, health and spirits restored, the work of completing physical reconstruction begins.

The government has placed Professor Jules Wieniawski in charge of this work, to give the soldiers the best service of this kind that is obtainable on the Coast. The results of the work are attested by the statements of the patients and the records on the improvement charts. Awkward disabilities which seemed permanent are entirely or very materially removed or reduced.

And the soldiers regaining the use of arms, legs, hands, ankles, knee-joints, become happier and more satisfied with life. They are inclined to make light of their past hardships and suffering, and to face life with confidence. They cheerfully and freely testify to the value of the gymnastic reconstruction work.

The methods used embody the ideas of the best known European and American scientists. The exercises are divided into several general classes under the headings of active and passive. There are exercises of strength which correct irregularities of posture and carriage affecting the general health. Of special value are exercises developing muscles and parts atrophied or put into disuse by surgical operations, frequently inseparable from severe wounds.

This class of work is used also for the general de-

(Continued on Page 52.)



Reconstruction Aides

Reconstruction Aides of the Physio-Therapy Department were first recruited from the ranks of Physical Directors throughout the U. S. This did not suffice to fill the need and under the direction of the Surgeon General certain colleges and universities were designated to prepare women for this emergency.

The entrance standard to this course was high; most schools asking that the women be University or College graduates, with successful experience in some allied field as a background. Physical training majors were especially sought.

These women when accepted for training were put through a fourteen weeks course which was on a par with the fourteen weeks course put in by men who entered the R. O. T. C.

Prescribed courses in Anatomy, Muscle Activity, Psychology, Remedial Exercise, Physiology, Pathology, Massage, Emergency Treatment, Hydro-Therapy, Electro-Therapy-Development Exercise, Surgical Clinic and Reconstruction Clinic experience, were among those stressed.

In most cases a careful weeding out of candidates was maintained from the very first until those who finished and whose recommendations were forwarded to Surgeon General were a representative body of trained workers.

Captain C. L. Lowman, Director of Physio-Therapy, is acting also as liaison officer between Orthopedic Department and Education Service, consultant to both services.

Uncle Sam is training his disabled soldiers so that they may be self-supporting. Help him make use of his training by offering him a job.



Other things being equal the service man should have the first call when positions are open.

The Orthopedic Service

ORTHOPEDIC surgery was given a separate service at Letterman Hospital in June, 1918. Before this time orthopedic cases were handled by the general surgeons, who when occasion arose called in Contract Surgeon Dr. J. T. Watkins of San Francisco as a consultant.

Major Robert L. Hull of Oklahoma City reported for duty at Letterman on June 11, 1918, and proceeded to organize the service. He was given one and a half wards of 40 beds each, one being used for clean cases and the other for suppurating ones; there were additional cases scattered about through various wards, so that by August the Hospital had about 150 orthopedic beds. Captain S. L. Haas, still at Letterman, was assigned as Major Hull's first assistant.

The size of the service rapidly increased and additional wards were assigned to it, until from one and a half wards, in June, 1918, it occupied twelve 40-bed wards in May, 1919, and had additional patients in the officers' and womens' wards besides. On May 1, 1919, there were, including men on furlough, 661 patients in the orthopedic service of Letterman Hospital, almost one-half of all the patients in the Hospital being orthopedic.

Towards the end of the war the service was engaged in the orthopedic training of medical officers. Captain Ely gave lectures on orthopedic topics twice a week during December, 1918, and Captain Zimmerman of the X-Ray Department gave a short course on the interpretation of X-Ray plates. Cases were discussed at the daily clinics with a view to instruction of the junior officers. There were frequent changes in personnel, officers being detached and ordered to various stations as orthopedic surgeons after they had received a certain amount of preparatory training.

The personnel of the service from its inception in June, 1918, to June, 1919, has been as follows:

Major R. L. Hull, Chief of Service, from June 11, 1918 to date of his death, January 4, 1919.

Captain S. L. Haas, still at Letterman. Captain Haas' stay was interrupted from October 30, 1918 to February 24, 1919 by duty at the Army Medical School as organizer of the Laboratory for Surgical Pathology.

Capt. H. V. Hoffman, Lieut. F. J. Schick, Lieut. E. R. Cox, Lieut. C. A. Craig, Lieut. John Swancott, Lieut. T. B. Cunnane, Capt. W. C. Baker, Capt. N. T. Enloe, Capt. J. T. Whitty, Capt. E. M. Palette, Capt. M. W. Brachvogel, Lieut. D. R. Wilson, Capt. J. I. Boyer, Major L. Elloesser, Capt. R. F. Tomilson, Capt. W. T. Phy, Lieut. L. Dozier, Capt. R. J. Henderson, Lieut. V. L. Rocho, Lieut. W. R. Anderson, Major W. N. Keller, Capt. W. W. Mackenzie, Capt. R. H. Pyles, Lieut. A. N. Scholz, Lieut. A. O. Waller, Lieut. A. F. Maine, Lieut. T. J. Nolan, Lieut. Col. C. F. Elkenbary, Lieut. O. R. Myers, Capt. Sterling Bunnell, Lieut. Col. W. I. Baldwin, Capt. C. L. Lowman, Capt. H. O. von der Leith, Lieut. H. D. Barnard, Capt. E. C. Bull.

Major Hull worked incessantly as Chief of Service from his arrival at Letterman in June, 1918 to the day of his death, January 4, 1919. In spite of a bronchitis he gave himself no rest, and had no thought for his own welfare. While on a short Christmas leave he contracted pneumonia and died at Letterman Hospital after an illness of four

days. His upright and far-seeing character made it possible for him to plan the organization of the orthopedic service so that it was easy to continue its development after his death. He was beloved by all who knew him.

A hydro-therapeutic ward had existed at the Hospital for several years, and in September, 1918, Major Hull began its enlargement and equipment for extensive physiotherapy. He gathered about him a number of Reconstruction Aides under the supervision of Miss D. Neel, and this corps gradually increased until it now numbers 25 aides and 3 enlisted men. The physio-therapy department, fully equipped with apparatus for massage, hydro-therapy, light-therapy (violet ray, quartz lamp, etc.), radiant heat, and apparatus for exercises was separated from the orthopedic service and given an independent status upon the arrival of Captain Henderson in December, 1918. Captain Henderson was ordered to another station on May 5, 1919, when the physio-therapy department again reverted to a closer connection with the orthopedic service, being placed in charge of Captain Lowman, an orthopedic surgeon who had had a large experience with this kind of treatment.

Up to the beginning of April the orthopedic service included cases of injury to the peripheral nerves and spinal cord. These were segregated under Major W. N. Keller in January, 1919, but were still kept under the general supervision of the orthopedic service until the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Naffziger, when the neuro-surgical service was divided from the orthopedic one.

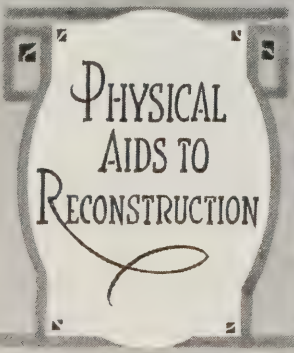
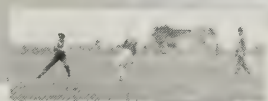
The appliance shop was opened with the simplest possible equipment in a small shed near the hospital garage in July, 1918. It rapidly outgrew its quarters and was moved to a concrete basement ward on November 1, 1918. A few months later it was doubled in size and now occupies two concrete wards with an adjoining corridor. The shop now busies five civilian employees and nine enlisted men. It is fully equipped for the manufacture of braces, splints, steel, leather and wooden appliances and artificial limbs. More completely treated elsewhere in this issue.

Cases of weak, deformed or wounded feet needing shoe-corrections, plates or other appliances are segregated in a special ward under the care of First Lieutenant Nolan. In May, 1919, the foot-appliance maker was removed from the general orthopedic shop and given a special shop in the wards of the Educational Service. Each patient is encouraged, as far as his abilities warrant, to make his own apparatus in this shop. He is thus educated to keep his own braces in condition and to care for his feet after discharge.

This sketch would be incomplete without grateful recognition of the help given the orthopedic service by the educational service, under Major Cullimore. General and special gymnastic exercises, athletic games, special training for the amputated and curative work, designed to strengthen and make pliable weak and stiff limbs and joints has been carried on under the direction of the Educational Service in their gymnasium courts, and work shops.

In February, 1919, films were made by the Pathe Cor-

(Continued on Page 52.)



The American Red Cross

FROM the moment of his arrival in San Francisco until he is restored to civic industry the returned soldier is under friendly surveillance by the Red Cross. "The Greatest Mother" is no less assiduous in promoting his welfare at home than she was eager to provide for his comfort abroad. She is ready to fulfill his every reasonable demand, and does not hesitate to exceed his expectation in her work of good-will. She considers it her duty and privilege to serve him—that she is a steward administering the will of the American people.

San Francisco Chapter's hospitality to the returned soldier begins when he arrives in the city and continues until he no longer needs it. He is greeted at ferryboat or train by a group of blue-gowned canteen workers who decorate him with a Red Cross badge of welcome and supply him with creature comforts. If he is hungry, they serve him with all the good wholesome food he can consume, giving cigarettes and chewing gum to those who desire it. In the comfortably-furnished canteen hut the soldier can rest and meet his friends while waiting for the trucks to transport him and his impedimenta to the demobilization camp at the Presidio. Extra dainties are given disabled or sick men, and three Red Cross ambulances and as many automobiles as may be needed are used for their transportation to Letterman Hospital.

There are more than 150 faithful workers ever ready to respond cheerfully when their commanders call for service. At any hour of day or night they are available to meet incoming troops and have hot meals prepared for them. There are numerous instances on record of a woman toiling in the canteen from 6 a. m. until midnight and reappearing at 5 o'clock the next morning to serve breakfast to men detained at the Third Street Station.

An idea of what the Ferry canteen is doing may be derived from the commissary officer's last report, covering the thirty days of June. During that period the total number of men served was 45,502, an average of 1,500 meals a day. Of this total 25,346 men were served free and 20,156 paid for their food at an approximate cost of five cents per man. The viands consumed included 1,256 loaves of bread, 2,005 dozen doughnuts, 796 dozen rolls, 2,400 pies, 240 pounds of butter, 1,559 "hot dogs," 245 pounds chocolate, 190 pounds cheese, 430 pounds ham, 370 pounds of coffee, 479 pounds sugar, 720 gallons milk, 182 quarts cream, 650 pounds watermelon.

These melons were provided as a special treat for a trainload of colored troops who arrived from Camp Lee, Virginia, to be transported to the Philippines. The day was one of the hottest in June, consequently the ice-cold melons were received with enthusiasm.

This canteen service will continue until its usefulness expires, and just when that will happen cannot now be predicted with any degree of certainty. For his release from military duty does not debar a man from the canteen. He is entitled to its benefits until he can no longer reasonably expect them—which means until he is in position to take care of himself without Red Cross aid. If he has money to pay for his food, he can enjoy a bed, a bath and toilet accommodations at the Red Cross club house and dormitory, 301 Market street. But if he has no funds, the Red Cross will feed and lodge him free until he finds employment, which

that organization will assist him in procuring. If he feels inclined to repay the Red Cross for what it did to relieve his needs, his offering will be accepted with appreciation; but he is under no obligation, written or verbal, to do that.

"When in need or trouble of any kind, seek me," is the slogan that San Francisco Chapter aims to write indelibly in the mind of every man who donned Uncle Sam's khaki when the nation sounded its call to arms. The chapter's home service bureau is maintained for the benefit of him and his dependents. If he desires friendly counsel, it is his for the asking. If he is stranded en route to his home town, transportation is obtained for him. Dependable information concerning compensation and conversion of insurance or in tracing lost personal property is furnished him free of all cost. Through the bureau he can get in touch with the best medical advice. If disabled or incapacitated to resume his former means of bread-winning, vocational suggestions in the choice of a new occupation are gratuitously offered him.

In this connection it may not be amiss to say something about what San Francisco Chapter has done and is doing to lighten the loneliness of hospital life for the boys confined in Letterman. It has given them two delightful days down the peninsula which were enjoyed by every patient able to make the journey. The first excursion, made in 130 automobiles was to the Saratoga estate of United States Senator James D. Phelan, who welcomed the boys in person and treated them to an elaborate luncheon, followed by a vaudeville show arranged by the Chapter. The second motoring trip was to the Menlo Park home of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Stern, who provided an old-time California barbecue, an entertainment by Stanford students and an afternoon tea. In addition to these large affairs, the Chapter has provided auto trips several days a week and arranged theatre parties of the boys at some of the city's most prominent movie houses. An unusual entertainment presented in the Red Cross house was provided by the Chapter, when Walter Belasco, the well-known actor, "made up" for a character in which he appeared a moment later in the photoplay on the screen.

What the Chapter is doing for the lads in khaki it is doing also for the boys in blue.



The Red Cross at Letterman

The necessity of an adequate provision for the entertainment and recreation of the ill and convalescent patients and of the able-bodied personnel attached to hospitals is now generally recognized. Therefore, in accordance with its program of reconstruction work, the American Red Cross at Letterman General Hospital has established a Convalescent House.

The building is intended primarily for recreation and amusement for the convalescent patients, and provides a place where the men may gather and get away from the atmosphere of the hospital. It is equipped with library, comfortable chairs, games of various kinds, writing facil-

(Continued on Page 42.)

New Red Cross House and Its Directors



Top Row.—Wesley A. Farrar, Hugo P. Newhouse, Geo. Kammerer, M. E. Hopkins.
 Center.—Mrs. Galleta M. Rindge, Field Director.
 Sitting.—Miss Nettie Held, Miss Helen Hamblin, Arthur A. Newhouse, Mrs. Julius Gabriel



THERE is not a service man in all San Francisco who is not familiar with the War Camp Community Service, last to speed the parting and first to welcome the homecoming "doughboy."

This organization, and the men and women who comprise it, have been such an important and integral part of the life of Letterman General Hospital that description is almost superfluous.

Everybody knows of the outings that it has provided for convalescent men, particularly such occasions as the big outing to the Saratoga Blossom Festival last spring.

That there may be work going on, and advantages offered to service men, of which some of our readers are unfamiliar, however, we are publishing this brief account of some of the activities of War Camp Community Service.

Welcome to Soldiers

In the days when the civilized world was a few square miles of territory in southern Europe, the reward for heroic endeavor was a laurel wreath placed upon the brow of the hero by a pretty maiden.

Upon the hero was later showered the honors of the nation, and his position in the community was such as became the doer of deeds of valor, and every effort was made to have him maintain that high degree of moral courage and deportment which made it possible for him to win the wreath of laurels.

In these days the setting is not such as to make fitting the presentation of laurel wreaths, but in California flowers bloom profusely the year around and flowers radiant with life and pretty girls with the sunshine of their smiles abound.

As a personal word may we not add that if any soldier has come to San Francisco since the armistice was signed; has not been met by the One Minute Girls of War Camp Community Service and has not received his flowers as the expression of our feelings, toward him, it was lack of opportunity or a combination of circumstances over which we had no control which prevented the demonstration.

The One Minute Girls

The War Camp Community Service One Minute Girls, inaugurated first in San Francisco January third of this year, need no introduction to the Letterman boys.

The girls are volunteer workers and have met every returning man who has arrived in the city, whether they

came in large units or as straggling casualties. In San Francisco the function of the girls has been to present each man with a California flower as a welcome token and with a welcome booklet which extends to him the hospitality of the city through the mayor and the various War Camp Community Service activities.

The Girls have the use of the Pine Branch Club of the Red Circle series, at 2514 Pine street. It is one of many clubs established throughout the city by War Camp Community Service.

Each girl is required to give a definite time each week to the service and to furnish her own uniform. The only requirements are that she be of good moral character and interested in the work for the sake of being of service.

Insurance Information

Service men puzzled about the apparent intricacies of war risk insurance, especially the conversion of their policies into the now authorized standard forms, are receiving assistance from War Camp Community Service at 657 Market street.

The Defenders Club

"The finest in San Francisco!" declared the service men who saw for the first time the Defenders Club new



WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE
ONE MINUTE GIRLS



The War Camp Community Service

dance floor in the club rooms in the Monadnock Building, last June.

To strains of a lively orchestra, the Defenders Club was reopened, completely refurnished and fitted up. The War Camp Community Service has taken over this institution, which in its war-time career entertained and made at home 880,000 soldiers, sailors and marines.

Miss Laura McKinstry, new chairman of the enterprise, was a recent hostess and hundreds of "doughboys" and "gobs" made merry at the first party in the refitted club rooms. Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, chairman retiring, and her assistants made of the club an institution that will forever live in the hearts of many a sailor or soldier.

In addition to the brand new dance floor, which service and former service men will appreciate nightly, the club-rooms contain billiard tables, a canteen and reading room and everything to make Uncle Sam's men-at-arms realize the loving appreciation of the "city that knows how."

Future Plans of W. C. C. S.

The activities of War Camp Community Service in California for the next eighteen months indicate a broader scope for the organization and point to the permanency of the service, according to Harry M. Creech, state director.

For the "Listening Post" he states: "The problems which War Camp Community Service has met during the war period and the solutions of them have fixed its place permanently in the communities which it has endeavored to serve, if we may take the representatives of the various communities organized as an indication of the public mind.

"The work immediately at hand is, of course, the placement of returning service men in positions. The War Department and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities look to War Camp Community Service to see that the soldiers get a welcome and the commission's ideas of a welcome is not merely an ostentatious display at the point of detrainment, but a welcome that shows the returning man that the community at large is genuinely glad that he has come back to take his place in community affairs as he did before entering the service, but with a broader vision which will help to make the community a better place to live in.

"To this end it was decided at the conference that War Camp Community Service would seek the cooperation of the relatives of the returning men in forming a committee in each of the towns and cities in the state, whether War Camp Communities or otherwise in making the returning man's welcome real.

"The office of the state director will endeavor to serve all of the towns in the state which have a War Camp Community Service representation at hand with information as to the returning men and such other information as may be wanted by the kinfolks of the various communities.

"In the matter of placing returned men in their positions or better ones, the office decided that War Camp Community Service would make every effort to coordinate the energies of the various organizations now seeking to place the man in a job to the end that there shall be no overlapping and misapplication of energy."

Clothing Discounts

Patriotic merchants of San Francisco volunteered to help War Camp Community Service make the welcome home real.

A number of the best firms in the city agreed to give the soldiers now being demobilized a ten percent discount on all goods purchased. The firms who are making this concession to show the soldiers that San Francisco is glad

(Continued on Page 38.)



Student Nurses at Letterman

THE word education brings before most of us a vision of the days we spent sitting at a desk with some weary faced teacher before us strenuously trying to drill into our none-too-receptive heads the knowledge contained in many books, but in the education of a student nurse, while the information obtained from books is necessary, it plays only about one-fourth of the leading part—the eye must be educated to observe accurately, the brain educated to think quickly, and the hand educated to serve skillfully.

In the Army School the student nurse has very wonderful opportunities for the broadest training—she starts with a good foundation, for she must be twenty-one years of age and a High School graduate. After entering the school she receives instruction in Anatomy and Physiology, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Nutrition and Cookery, Drugs and Solutions, Materia Medica, History of Nursing, Nursing Principles and Methods, Bandaging, Pathology, Psychology, Ethics, Massage, Nursing in Medical Diseases, Surgical Diseases, Communicable Diseases, and in Diseases of Infants and Children, also special Orthopedic, Gynecological, and Obstetrical Nursing, and Operating Room Technique.

These subjects are taught by the doctors in the service and they are trained specialists, many of them having been lecturers in other hospitals before entering the Army. The practical nursing is taught by the graduate nurses, and they represent nearly every training school in the country, hence the student has the great advantage of seeing varied methods.

The Army School is a new institution, therefore there are no old traditions to live down; the student here has the advantage of being a builder of tradition herself. It was founded by those who have been managing training schools for years and therefore have selected the best points.

The student is taught the necessity of coordinating her theoretical knowledge with her work on the wards, of associating symptoms with certain diseases, of noting the action of drugs and the cause or condition warranting their use.

There is another branch of education in which she is thoroughly instructed, and that is her own physical education. If you will observe carefully, you will note that nearly every student has the rosy cheeks, clear eyes, and springy gait that denotes good health; her power to resist disease has been increased during her training, and

though many of them will deny it, the scales will tell that nearly every girl has added several pounds to her weight.

The criterion of every system of education as of every bullet is the result, and as the bullets of our soldiers finally resulted in peace, so we hope the system of education in our Army Training School will result in splendid nurses and women who will carry to the world the light from the Florence Nightingale lamp which they wear on their collars.



The Duties and Opportunities of a Student

The duties for the making of a good nurse are under three heads.

To the visitor, the student nurse's duty is apparently stroking the fevered brow and smoothing a pillow, but in reality her first duty is the welfare and comfort of the patient. This is obtained mainly through absolute cleanliness. A campaign against dirt is therefore instituted, and the student nurse scrubs both patient and bed to be ready for "Inspection" on Saturday morning. She should also create an atmosphere of cheer in order to speed up recovery. The doctor's orders should be accurately and promptly carried out, and cooperation strived for.

The second duty is to gain a high standard and good reputation for the school. This school is in its infancy and these nurses are pioneers. The way of the pioneer is always filled with difficulties, she has the path to clear and the firm foundation to build for those who follow. Therefore the obligation is doubly binding.

The third duty is to herself, she must regard her health, appearance, mental development, conduct, and retention of a good disposition. In order to achieve her ideal she must be a good woman plus a good nurse.

It is a great opportunity to be in one of the biggest institutions of the age for the education of nurses. She is receiving her training under specialized doctors who have come in for the war-time emergency. The capable graduates pass on their splendid methods and helpful experiences which is another advantage.

When the course is completed, Miss Goodrich, Dean of the Army School, hopes to have the students go to Washington, D. C., to receive their diplomas from the Surgeon General. Probably there they will take the Florence Nightingale pledge, which is:

"I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assemblage to pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully. I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug. I will do all in my power to elevate the standard of my profession and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping, and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my calling. With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician in his work and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care."

A STUDENT.



❖ ARMY AND RESERVE NURSES, USA ❖



❖ STUDENT NURSES ❖



Knights of Columbus

For practical, red-blooded, whole-souled work for the man in the uniform the Knights of Columbus have a war record that no other organization can surpass.

The beauty about the Knights' work is that it's done with a smile and a wholesome cheerfulness that it gets right down to a man's heart.

When "Casey" gives you something, whether it's a lift along the road or a pack of cigarettes, he acts as though he wanted you to have it and felt that he was the privileged character.

And he doesn't care whether you're a Catholic, Protestant, Free-thinker or Buddhist, "Casey's" building is open to everybody and everybody is welcome. You can step right in and warm your toes at his fireside; you can have half of anything he has and you can stay as long as you like.

In San Francisco the men of the Letterman Hospital have come to appreciate "Casey's" work here just as much as it was appreciated over on the fighting fronts.

Seldom a day passes but the familiar figure in the Knights of Columbus uniform is found plodding about Letterman Hospital, carrying his stationery and hard candy and cigarettes, and his smile. Every night down at the big building near the marina there are several hundred soldiers enjoying his hospitality. Boxing shows, moving pictures, vaudeville entertainments, indoor baseball, basketball, and, in fact, anything that you might expect to find for recreation or amusement has been a feature of "Casey's" program.

It was only a few Sundays ago that right here on the hospital grounds "Casey" staged what was beyond doubt the biggest and best vaudeville show the men have witnessed. There was real class to it.

Every number had the zip and the "pep" and the dash that goes with the big-time vaudeville, and the boys certainly appreciated it.

The man who is responsible for "Casey's" work in this section of the country is Albert G. Bagley, who has his headquarters in the Phelan Building. From there he directs the work in more than a score of army posts and naval districts in the nine western states. Not only that, but he is now supervising the establishment of Knights of Columbus' work in Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines, and other points where thousands of soldier boys are stationed, with little opportunities for recreation and amusement.

Director Bagley has been on the job ever since "Casey" entered war work and he has visited personally every post under his supervision.

(Continued on Page 36.)

Six Months of Welcome Work in San Francisco

By John Wesley Carter, Ph. D.

(Director of Welcome Work, W. C. C. S.)

Nowhere among the thousands of miles of earth's surface, which our boys covered, was there a spot that looked so good as home. Nor were the boys the only joyful ones. Hundreds of women would break every municipal law as they rushed forward uttering the eternally beautiful words "there is my boy." Someone said that "it is my idea of Heaven to see these mothers reunited with their sons and, face to face, hear them tell what happened 'over there.'"

It fell heavily upon War Camp Community Service, in San Francisco, to plan a proper welcome, provide clubs, information, entertainment, employment and advice. This it did by organizing the social forces of the city to take up the glorious and final task and make it their own. It was soon discovered that there should be no leading attraction in a real parade to detract from the soldiers themselves.

At first, it would be hard to get a spontaneous response from the civilian throngs who stood, mute but respectful, on either side of Market Street for a mile, as the boys went marching by. Everybody felt like saying "for God's sake cheer." This lack of initiative was met by the organization of Community Singing so that the crowds would sing under leadership as the boys went by. A dozen platforms were erected along Market Street, at intervals of two or three blocks, and on these would stand the representative choruses of the city each taking up some new song as the boys came along. Sometimes it would be "The Long Trail," "Smiles," "Home Town," or "Over There."

The first big welcome of this type that San Francisco had was the home coming of the 143d. Batteries A and B of this regiment were made up of San Joaquin Valley and Oakland boys who were trained at Camp Kearny and left for overseas late in June. When the armistice was signed they were only two days behind the front lines before Metz. They were the first of California's sons to return from the front, and San Francisco gave these two batteries, of 560 men, a home-coming they never will forget.

One of the greatest receptions ever given in San Francisco was the morning of the 18th of January when the far-famed "Grizzlies" returned from the battlefields of France. As the ferry boat came across the bay, who can ever forget the music of the band and those eight hundred and forty voices singing over the water "I am coming back to California, to the Golden West and You." Even "Miss Oakland," with an entourage of flower-bearers had come across the bay to scatter their garlands in the path of the returning veterans. Community Singers were massed at intervals along the street to join with the singing thousands. At Market and Powell, a welcome arch of roses had been erected and in this "mother sector" flower girls were stationed to bombard the soldiers with a flower barrage.

Other spectacular "welcomes" followed in fast order from the time the "Grizzlies" came home until the coming of the 91st on April 22d, which was probably the greatest demonstration ever staged in the history of San Francisco.

A real welcome should consist in supplying the returning soldier with most things he wants and with everything he really needs. After the first reception by the Red Cross and Minute Girls, and after his demobilization at the Presidio, he finds the community around him a camp of organized friendship. During the past six months, our Bureau

(Continued on Page 36.)



"THE
GREATEST
DAY
SINCE WE
WENT
OVER THE
TOP"

LETTERMAN
GENERAL HOSPITAL
PRESIDIO
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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N.Y.

PERSONNEL OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

Lieut. A. G. Waidelich, Chief of Service.
 Capt. Cerf Rosenthal, Interviewer.
 Lieut. J. L. Mery, Morale and Finance Officer.
 Lieut. Chas. C. Stech, Psychologist.
 Lieut. R. E. Davis, Vocational Head.
 Lieut. Spencer W. Symons, Listening Post.
 Hospital Sergeant F. C. Rosser, Charge of Property.
 Sfc. L. W. Anderson—Charge Academic work.
 Chester W. Hogg—Liaison Officer, Orthopedic.
 R. L. Ware—Gymnasium Assistant.
 Sgt. Eric C. Allen—Listening Post.
 Roy E. Harper—Linotype Instructor.
 H. C. Patton—Bookkeeping Instructor.
 Cpl. Walter Kimmell—Charge Enrollment.
 Edward W. Himrod—Listening Post.
 John W. Hill—Clerical.
 Pfc. G. K. Sundlie—Charge of Records.
 A. L. Richards—Auto Shop Assistant.
 Pvt. Harry Seeling—Wood Shop Assistant.
 Joel Dutton—Orderly.
 Mr. Alfred Livingston—Interviewer.

ACADEMIC

Miss Zelma Anderson.
 Miss Loise Alder.
 Mrs. Anna Colledge.
 Miss Lura Cook.
 Miss Rose Day.
 Mrs. E. Halliday.
 Miss Belle Haven.
 Miss Flora McLean.
 Mrs. H. Mendoza.
 Miss Marjorie Mills.
 Miss L. O'Connor.

SECRETARIAL

Miss Alma Levison.
 (Editor Listening Post.)
 Mrs. Agnes W. Reed.
 Miss Jessie M. Reed.
 Miss Bertha Richardson.

POSTER WORK

Miss Rina Moseley.

MUSIC

Miss Ethyl M. Grazer.

JEWELRY

Mrs. Don Carlos.

SOCIAL SERVICE

Miss Emily Rued.
 Miss Helen Vail.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Messrs.:
 H. R. Keller—Agriculture.
 W. S. Batterman—Agriculture.
 J. L. Dalton—Outo Shop.
 H. A. DeLuca—Vulcanizing.
 J. F. Melin—Welding.
 J. M. Johnston—Wood Shop.
 J. H. Madden—Wood Shop.
 J. A. Hall—Mech. Drawing.
 J. A. Straughn—
 A. W. Miller—
 R. L. Rivera—Art Work.
 E. F. Forst—Machine Shop.
 W. J. Pillars—Leather Shop.
 K. C. Clark—Radio.
 B. Stedinger—Radio.
 R. E. Warner—Academic.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR G. WADELICH

CHIEF OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

Born December 16, 1890, Lafayette, Indiana. Graduated from University of Chicago, 1914. Instructor in Practical Mechanics Purdue University. Supervisor in Manual Training, Martin Co. Schools, Minnesota. Instructor in Industrial School, University of Chicago. Supervising Principal, Junior High School, Tyson, Arizona. Executive Officer of Educational Service at Letterman General Hospital. Chief of the Educational Service at Letterman General Hospital.

STARS AND STRIPES DEFENDERS CLUB

The dances at the Stars and Stripes Defenders Club on Post street have been an attraction for thousands of uniformed men. Good music, beautiful girls and hostess, who were real mothers to every man made an irresistible combination. The following ladies are responsible for the success of the club: Mrs. J. J. Gottlob, Mrs. R. M. Loesser, Mrs. Sigmund Stern, Mrs. James A. Otis, Mrs. Frank B. Anderson, Mrs. Charles W. Slack, Mrs. Edgar DePue, Miss Mary L. Phelan, Mrs. Wm. T. Sesnon, Miss L. L. McKinstry, Mrs. George A. Pope, Mrs. E. R. Dimond, Mrs. Gailard Stoney, Mrs. Cyrus Walker, Mrs. James Rolph, Jr., Mrs. Max C. Sloss, Mrs. Milton H. Esberg, Mrs. LeRoy Nickel, Mrs. Wm. H. Crocker, Mrs. Jesse W. Lilienthal, Mrs. P. C. Hale, Mrs. Marcus S. Koshland, Mrs. Robert Oxnard, Mrs. Frederick W. Bradley, Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn,



MAJOR FOSTER

LT. A. C. KENNEDY,
RegistrarCAPT. LOWMAN,
Orthopedic SurgeonNATIONAL DEFENDERS CLUB
of the Presidio

Dancing every evening except Sunday, a canteen, library, pool, billiards and cards are the attractions at the National Defenders Club. Just outside the Presidio gates on Lombard street it is essentially a soldier's club.

The following ladies are in charge: Mrs. Corode, Miss Rodgers, Miss Abrams, Miss Blumenthal, Miss R. Bernard, Mrs. Ross, Miss M. Eisner, Miss O'Leary.

RUSSIA

My Country has had ample opportunity to know and love America and Americans and here in San Francisco I have had the pleasure of observing the war work of your wonderful women. That which the American women have done; the sacrifices they made; their loving devotion and loyalty will never be forgotten and it is my privilege to add the appreciation of Russia to that of the entire world.

Sincerely,

GEORGE S. ROMANOVSKY,

Consul of Russia

PERCY J. MEYER & CO.
HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

359 SUTTER STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



HUNGRY BOYS FED



AT CHATEAU THIERRY



ENTERTAINING NEAR FRONT



POWELL ST. "Y"



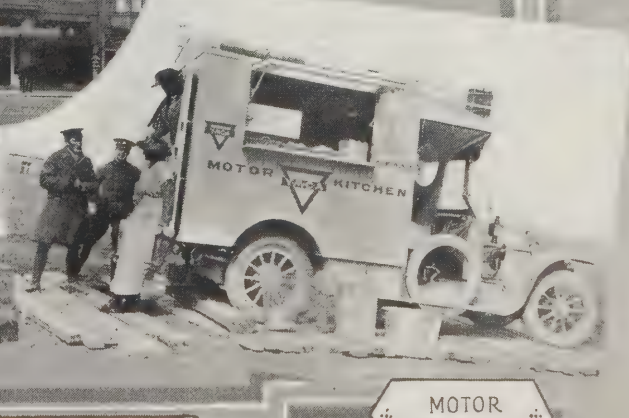
EMBARCADERO LOBBY



EMBARCADERO "Y"



"Y" GIRLS BUSY



MOTOR KITCHEN

THE WOMEN "Y" WORKERS ALSO SERVED



LETTERMAN COMMISSIONED AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL

FRANK PIXLEY TOPPING



Capt. Topping

Born January 8, 1873, in San Francisco, California. Graduated from Cooper Medical College, San Francisco. Assistant House Surgeon, German Hospital, San Francisco, 1899-1900. Post Graduate New York, 1900-1901. Post Graduate University Vienna, Austria, 1901. Post Graduate, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Ireland, 1902. Assistant Medical Clinic, Cooper College, 1902-1903. Senior Assistant Department Diseases of Women, Stanford Medical School until 1914. General Practice, San Francisco, since 1902. Commission Captain Medical Sec., O. R. C., June, 1917. On duty at Letterman General Hospital since August 24, 1917. Assistant to Chief of Surgical Service in charge Obstetrical Service. Commander of Detachment of Patients. Officer in charge of Baggage Room. Supervisor of Clinical Records.



Capt. Wasserman

SIX MONTHS OF WELCOME WORK IN
SAN FRANCISCO

(Continued from Page 32.)

of Service Contacts has supplied over 200,000 soldiers, who have applied, with information ranging all the way from "where to go, and what to do" to facts about insurance. Five information booths, always open from nine in the morning until eleven at night, are located at psychological points where volunteer workers have dispensed over 120,000 free theatre passes; directed over 15,000 soldiers regarding trains; sent 750 service men to our Placement Bureau for employment, and given helpful advice to 25,000 men regarding insurance, bonus or allotment. In addition, this bureau has secured over 1,200 hotel accommodations; provided home entertainment for over 1,100 soldiers and given two hundred and fifty week-end parties.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

(Continued from Page 32.)

Out at the Presidio the work is in charge of Secretary Joseph P. O'Connor. It was O'Connor who arranged the big show at Letterman and that isn't the only thing we have to thank him for. He's always coming around to find what he can do for us, making some little personal suggestion about something that he thinks the men would like and putting his suggestions into practice as soon as he hears that they are approved.

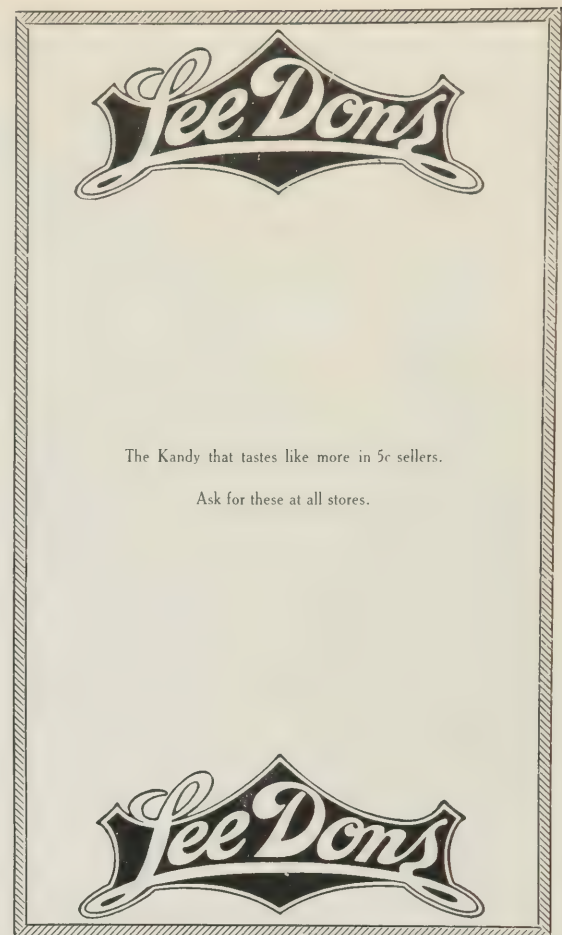


DENTAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

Top.—Major Husse; Right Center, Capt. Collins; Left Center, Captain Blair; Lower, Captain Hale.



LETTERMAN COMMISSIONED AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL



HANAN

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SAN FRANCISCO

Between Stockton St., and Grant Ave.

"GOOD SHOES ARE AN ECONOMY"





The War Camp Community Service

(Continued from Page 29.)

they are back, have all of their goods marked in plain figures and the discount is a real one. Soldiers and sailors who decided to take advantage of this discount may do so by calling at the War Camp Community Service headquarters, 460 Flood Building, and securing the proper credentials to present to the merchants.

Suitcases Obtained

The constantly increasing demand for suitcases by soldiers being discharged in the Presidio caused another appeal to go forth from War Camp Community Service headquarters for contributions of these necessary articles.

War Camp Community Service asked the Hotel Men's Association of California to assist in securing the suitcases from among the great grist of such articles which are left from year to year by departing guests.

Jobs For Soldiers

War Camp Community Service cooperated with other war work agencies in conducting the Community Placement Bureau at 470 Flood Building.

Of the employment situation, Manager Charles A. Stephens says: "The public is giving service men marked preference in employment. Service men have the opportunity to make that preference permanent. But that preference will be temporary unless service men take it upon themselves to discourage acts of unreliability and shiftlessness among that small number of their fellows who are so inclined.

THE HOME CLUB

The Home Club, on California Street, near Market, with Mrs. A. B. Denniston as head, is located ideally for serving all service men. The Board of Directors who have nobly assisted Mrs. Denniston are: Mrs. M. E. Cook, Mrs. W. Jessop, Mrs. Fred Kellog, Mrs. M. Beretto, Mrs. W. Slaven, Mrs. C. Lewis, Mrs. I. Moulton, and Mrs. P. A. Morbio. The club is a part of the War Camp Community Service.

Good things to eat at very low prices, a writing room and library, combined with a cheerful, cozy, homelike atmosphere and a real welcome from the women in charge has endeared the Home Club to all service men.

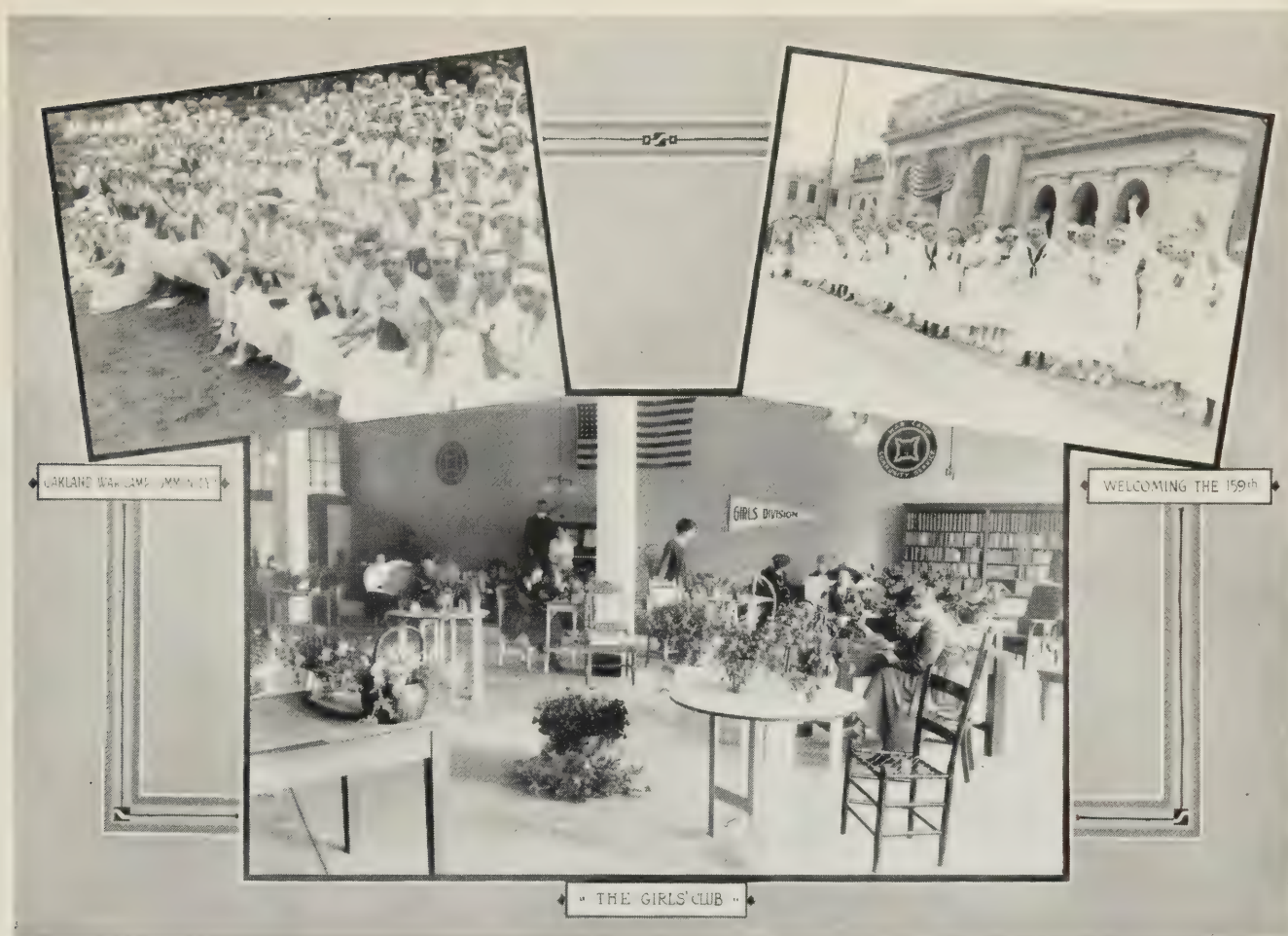


MOTHERS AND KINSFOLKS OF MEN IN SERVICE

The work of the Mothers and Kinfolks of Service Men, which organization came into being through the efforts of War Camp Community Service, has been particularly gratifying to the men at Letterman Hospital, because these never tiring women have accomplished the all but impossible in bringing a little touch of home into the wards of the hospital.

Mrs. Leah H. Davis who is president of the organization, Mrs. Blanche Selig and Mrs. Leon Goldman, have been the leading spirits. The organization was formed in January and there has been scarcely a day since its organization that some effort has not been made to cheer the lives of those boys who are at Letterman Hospital.

When a special event was planned by War Camp Community Service for the wounded men, Mrs. Davis and her efficient helpers were called upon and they never failed to respond to the call.



Oakland War Camp Girls

The Girl's Division of the War Camp Community of Oakland takes its place among those who work at Letterman Hospital. This is done by sending entertainment to the hospital and by offering its club room at 1444 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland, to both the men in service and the man who is discharged.

This Division was organized in October, 1918. Miss Ethel Moore was appointed executive chairman of the Girl's Committee and Mrs. Esther Snyder, director. The formal "opening" however, was on New Year's Day when the club room was thrown open to all, music, dancing and refreshments were provided for men in service.

Programs are given for the boys at Letterman Hospital and on July 4, 300 men from this hospital were served at a barbecue held at Idora Park. The Girl's Division has been most enthusiastic participants in all national and community plans for meeting the emergencies occasioned by this war; money raised for the Salvation Army by selling doughnuts; the National Camp Fire Movement was likewise assisted, and the Victory Loan Drive was strongly supported.

By living up to the highest standards of character and by helping others to do the same, and by rendering whatever special service they can, the name W. C. C. S. Girls will live long after the club is no more.



Peace time patriotism is as necessary as it was during the war.

THE LITTLE GLASS HOUSE

Set in the middle of California Street at Market, is a part of the W. C. C. S. and dispenses information and theater tickets to service men. Miss Kathryn Cole is Captain and Miss Marie Weissick, Miss Carolyn Weissick, Miss Inez Perazzi, Miss Anita Perazzi and Miss Edith Godell are assistants. The words "I don't know" have never been used to answer any one of the 16735 service men who have applied for information since April 7, 1919. Miss Cole has been an active Red Cross worker since 1906. In 1916 she organized the Healdsburg Chapter of 2000 workers. In addition to her War Camp work she is a constant worker for the boys at Letterman and has been active in assisting The Listening Post.

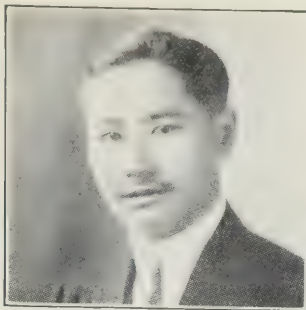


The Letterman Nurse

* * * * *

* Toiling untiringly; often taxed beyond the limits of *
 * her strength; a victim of influenza that she fought *
 * day and night during the epidemic; always a ready *
 * smile and a cheerful word for the dispirited; her very *
 * presence an inspiration; an angel of mercy on earth *
 * to whom the disabled men can never fully express their *
 * gratitude, the Letterman Nurse deserves a place writ- *
 * ten deep in the history of the institution. From the *
 * patients and the corps men and the officers and the *
 * loved ones of those for whom you have toiled unself- *
 * ishly comes—"GOD BLESS EVERY ONE OF YOU." *

* * * * *



CHINA

To the women of San Francisco and America, for their spirit, devotion and loyalty and to the soldiers and nurses of the United States Army for the miracles they have wrought at the Letterman General Hospital in reconstructing the minds and bodies of those who fought to make the world safe, I send the deep appreciation of the Republic of China. Your patriotism and sacrifices will live long in the memory of the world.

CHAO-HSIN CHU,
Consul General,
Republic of China.

JAPAN



"Japan's congratulations go out to the citizens of all the nations with whom she had the fortune to stand side by side in this world-wide war — France, Belgium, Britain, Italy, Brazil, Greece, Portugal, our neighbors of China and Siam, the wonderful Czech nation, together with all who fought for the cause—and these were many—in Russia, and last, but certainly not least, the great American people, whose unselfish and well timed intervention, so brilliantly performed, must have convinced our enemies that the struggle was hopeless. We are proud to think that, in the measure of our capacity, we also did our part.

Now it is our opportunity to translate our mutual congratulations into practice, and to make this great triumph achieved in concert the beginning of an era of friendly cooperation which shall make the world a happier place and one worthy of the heroism that has brought us victory."

I can only add that these words of Premier Hara convey exactly the idea which I wish to express to your readers.

Yours truly,
T. OHTA,
Consul-General of Japan.

GREECE

The work done by the women of the United States in the great war was equivalent to the principles involved in the struggle.

It was performed so thoroughly and so efficiently that it justly acquired the admiration of the entire civilized world.

Such noble expression of the supreme inner human power only a publication like yours can extoll worthily.

Thanking you for giving me the occasion to express my views on the work done by the women of the United States during the war towards its successful and speedy termination, I remain,

Yours very truly,
CONST A. PARIAGOPOULO,
Consul of Greece.

GUATEMALA

The Women's Soul of America in the War

When war broke out, each American home ennobled with the spirit of Martha Washington. . . Behind the fire line, women formed a front of enthusiasm, of self-denial and of love for the brave that on the sacred fields of France were winning the battles of Civilization and Right!

The "Sammies" knew very well when falling under the shrapnel of the foe's guns that their pain and sacrifice were one in the hearts of millions of mothers, sisters, wives and daughters. Blessed be the hands that wove bandages, the eyes that shed tears, the souls that had faith, the generous hearts that on the hour of trial palpitated with the world's bleeding heart. . . !

José Rodriguez Cerna,
Counsel General of Guatemala

City or Paris

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---presenting the most appropriate style types at prices to meet the requirements of tastily dressed women in all walks of life. Whether a large income, or a modest salary provides for milady's apparel needs, she shops here with a sense of ease and satisfaction that the style and quality is far superior to paralleled prices elsewhere.

DAILY ARRIVALS IN NEW FALL FASHIONS IN

Coats, Frocks, Wraps and Gowns

exhibiting a pageantry of models, fabrics and coloring, is a veritable panorama of distinction and beauty, which we wish all friends, patrons and visitors to enjoy, whether they are "buying possessed" or merely enjoyably whiling the time.

A Salon de Robes

will be the striking and most beautiful feature of our new store, which will open sometime in the early Autumn.

In this Salon will be exhibited our own importations from Paris, showing the most exclusive gowns, costumes and wraps, which our buyers, now in Paris, are selecting from the most famous Parisienne artiste.



Surgical History of Letterman

(Continued from Page 12.)

should be divided into two periods. The first, from the beginning of the Letterman General Hospital until the latter part of 1917. And the second, from 1917 to the present time, or the period of emergency brought about by the entrance of the United States into the world war.

The Chiefs of the Surgical Service from the beginning are as follows:

FIRST PERIOD

Major Joseph B. Girard, 1898 to 1901.

Col. (then Major) William B. Kendall, 1901 to 1902.

Lt. Col. (then 1st Lt.) Thomas L. Rhoades, 1902 to 1904.

Col. then (Capt.) James M. Kennedy, 1904 to 1910.

Lt. Col. (then Major) Raymond F. Metcalf, 1913 to 1916.

Lt. Col. (then Capt.) John W. Hanner, 1916 and 1917.

SECOND PERIOD

Major Walter C. Chidester, M. R. C., June 1917 to Aug. 23, 1918.

Major Clarence G. Toland, M. R. C., Aug. 1918 to Oct. 1918.

Maj. Samuel Robinson, M. R. C., Oct. 1918 to Dec. 1918.

Maj. Fred R. Fairchild, M. R. C., Dec. 1919 to April 1919.

Lt. Col. H. C. Naffziger, April 1919 to July 1919.

Col. Robt. M. Thornburgh, present incumbent.



OBSTETRICAL DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY AT LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

Considerable surprise is often expressed on hearing of the number of babies born at Letterman Hospital. However, when it is taken into consideration that the wife of every officer and enlisted man in the Army as well as those of regular civil service employees have the privilege extended to them, it is reasonably accounted for. Many persons think it strange that maternity cases should occur in a military hospital, but the Government extends the courtesy in line with broad policy of caring for the welfare of the men and their immediate family.

The Maternity Ward is well equipped to handle a limited number of cases. It is well located in a quiet portion on the grounds and operated night and day with a uniform service comparing favorably with the Maternity Department of any civil hospital throughout the land. The quarters are pleasant; nursing care adequate; the food good, substantial and nourishing, and quiet, cleanliness and efficiency render this department a credit to the Army Hospital. The present aim is to give but one class of service—the best—whether Colonel's wife or wife of a private.

The babies receive the same care and attention in their nursery—each with its own bed labeled with individual clothes locker underneath. Here they are bathed and sleep between feedings. No visitors are permitted to enter this room on account of the possibility of carrying contagion. We would remind the mothers that every baby born is immediately labeled which label remains until the departure from the hospital. The delivery room is thoroughly equipped, light and roomy, with sterilizing plant and wash room adjoining.

The hospital period in all but unusual cases is two weeks, patients remaining in bed ten days. They are then carried out on the glass enclosed sun porch or on the open porch as weather permits and instructed when necessary in the care of their babies by our efficient corps of trained nurses.

In times of peace the cases did not run more than six to eight per month, while in 1918 the increase was more than 100% over 1917, often running 30 per month, 216

cases being admitted to the ward necessitating increasing the ward capacity to 15 beds by utilizing the porch for convalescent cases; the patients sleeping on the porch with great satisfaction to themselves and not interfering with their recovery. It was not unusual during war time to have two or three babies born here in the twenty-four hours.

The proportion of enlisted men to officers' wives is in the ratio of three to four in favor of the enlisted men. During the epidemic of influenza fifteen fever cases were handled in the ward. Otherwise there have been no contagions and infections handled in the ward at any time. Every case is examined and measured prior to admission and kept under observation, and given instructions and advice up to the period of admission when the ambulance is sent to their homes, anywhere in San Francisco, night or day. The list for the current and three or four months ahead always contains from 50, 60 to 100 cases. This is a service that no civil hospital affords.



The Red Cross at Letterman

(Continued from Page 26.)

ities, pool tables, victrola, piano player, motion picture machine, and a stage for amateur theatricals. The house will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. for all of the patients, and motion pictures will be given several evenings each week.

The American Library Association has equipped the library with books and provided a librarian who will have charge of them and their circulation through the wards.

Many relatives and friends come to the hospital daily and the Red Cross aims to care for the reception of these visitors, giving all information possible and affording comfortable facilities in which they may meet the patients. Through its communication service it will be able to furnish the information as to the condition and progress of patients by mail.

Until now, a large part of the service of the Red Cross has consisted in the distribution of comforts and supplies together with food contributed by friends. This service will be continued and all foodstuffs will be brought or sent to its room for distribution.

Under the direction of the Educational Service, the Red Cross personnel are providing organized athletics for both the patients and the corps men. Baseball, volley ball, tennis and quoits are the most successful in maintaining interest in out-of-door recreation, while physical training and special exercises are being given certain groups of men to secure the therapeutic ends desired.

The Home Service Department endeavors to add its influence in the rehabilitation of the soldier by serving as a contact between the soldier and his family and by advising and aiding in handling allotments and Liberty Bond inquiries or by giving advice about insurance or problems of a more personal nature.

The purpose of recreation and entertainment activities is to induce in the individual patient a state of mind which will stimulate his recovery. The entertainments given for the bed patients, the organized auto rides, theater parties and picnics, all deal with the lighter and less serious phases of life, but they are all important factors in maintaining morale.

The opening of the Convalescent House gives added equipment and new stimulus to all of the Red Cross activities and meets a need which has been growing more acute with the increase of overseas patients.



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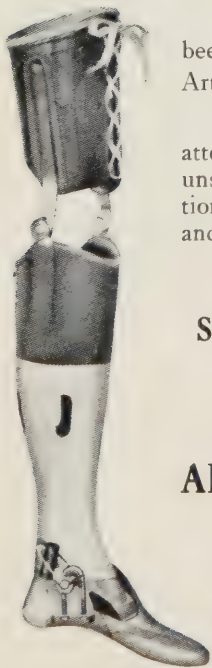
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attention or for any reason is
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YOUR work may keep you on the street, or it
may call you to dizzy heights.

YOUR work may be muscular or it may be
mental.

In any case you can reach the highest efficiency
only by eating efficient food.

Eat more bread. It is strength-giving; it is
healthful; it is economical.

Bread contains all the elements to build
muscle, bone and brain. It will sustain your en-
ergies at their best, and be less of a tax on both
your purse and your digestion than rich, heavy
foods.

Try doubling your bread allowance. Prove
that bread IS the staff of life.

Sixty-five Delicious Dishes Made with Bread
is the title of a recipe book that will help any
woman to extend and vary the family menu.
This recipe book is published by the manu-
facturers of Fleischmann's Yeast. You can get
one free on request of your baker or grocer.

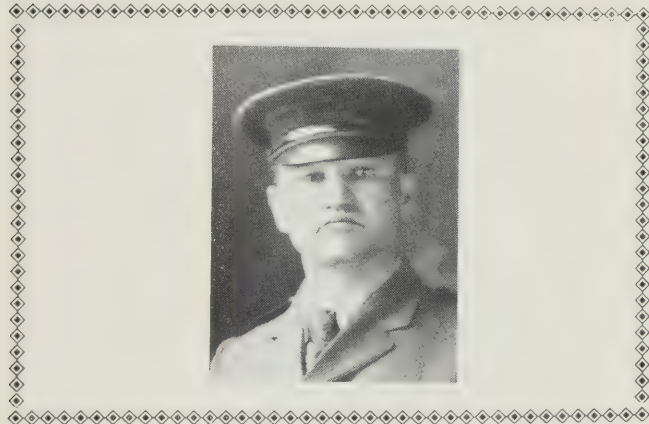
Jewish Welfare Board

The Jewish Welfare Board is a Welfare Organization that co-operates with, and is under the supervision of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities—known as the Fosdick Commission. It was organized in the year 1917, by representatives of the various Jewish organizations for the purpose of uniting all the elements of American Jewry into one large responsible and representative War Welfare Body.

The American Government, in the first days of the war, saw the necessity of calling into co-operation with it certain sectarian welfare agencies because it recognized the value of morale in warfare. The Jewish Community being the third largest religious representative body, when called upon by the Fosdick Commission to co-operate with it, organized the Jewish Welfare Board.

Directing the activities of the Jewish Welfare Board is an executive committee, the chairman of which is Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I., and the Executive Director, Chester J. Teller of New York City. The National Headquarters are at 149 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The headquarters of the San Francisco district is at the Y. M. C. A. Building, Number 1, Presidio, with a branch office at 436 O'Farrell Street. The local representatives are S. Ghinsberg and Joseph L. Gould.

The J. W. B. serves all men in uniform but is making special effort to supply to the Jewish young men physical and moral aid, and to extend helpful assistance in all their



Joseph L. Gould

problems of personal service. It co-operates with the American Library Association and it has appealed to the Jewish public to contribute books in liberal quantity on Jewish topics. Besides the good work it has done in various camps and cantonments, the J. W. B. has organized Community Branches in most of the cities adjoining those camps, which assist greatly in carrying out the full plans of the Board. It has also accomplished notable achievements in having Congress provide for Jewish Chaplains in the U. S. Army and Navy. It has placed over 300 workers in the various camps and cantonments and has erected over 50 J. W. B. buildings. It has also extended its work overseas, and has over 200 welfare workers in France, Belgium, Italy, and with the Army of Occupation in Germany. It has organized a women's division, among its overseas workers, who do canteen work, and also care for the women who suffered in the war. It distributes supplies, such as bibles, prayer books, letter heads and envelopes, newspapers and magazines, smokes and candies.

At Letterman General Hospital, the Jewish Welfare Board Representative, Joseph L. Gould visits daily the various wards, and extends personal service to the patients therein, by writing their letters, aiding them, cheering and encouraging them, and particularly visiting them at their

The Chaplain's Activities

When Chaplain Romer reported for duty at Letterman General Hospital, he found that he was the first commissioned Chaplain to be assigned there. Religious services were conducted up to the time under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday and Tuesday evenings. Chaplain Romer urged the continuance of these and in addition introduced Catholic services on Sunday mornings. Later Protestant services on Sunday mornings were also begun. Among religious welfare workers in the hospital during this time have been, besides Chaplain Romer, Chaplains Hutt and Kendell at the Presidio, Mr. Webb and Mr. Sanderson of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Gould of the Y. M. H. A., also the Salvation Army from time to time. The religious needs of every individual are amply provided for and a minister of any denomination can be obtained for the asking.

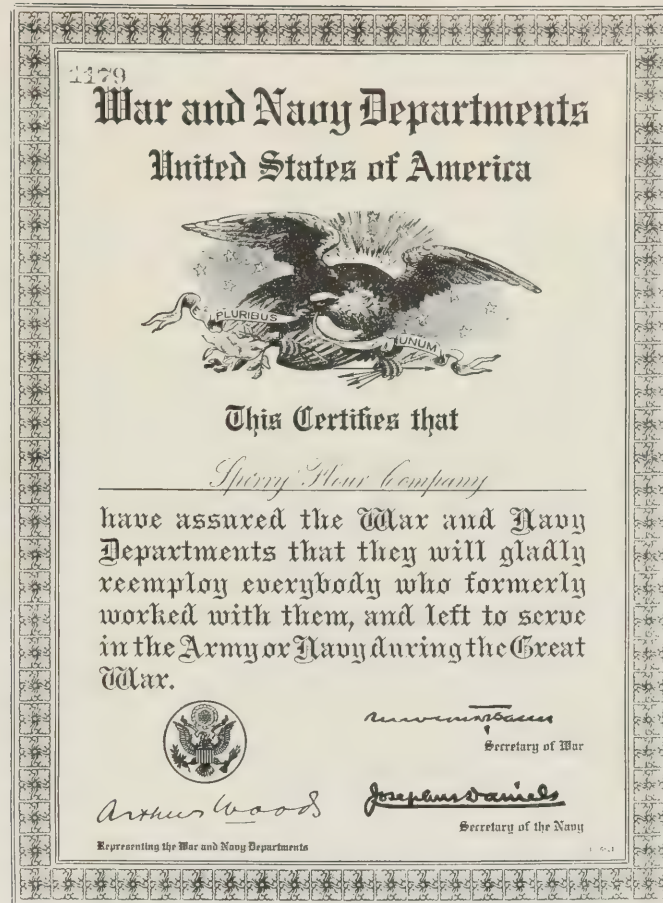
Another phase of the Chaplain's activities was supervision of the various entertainments given to the sick soldiers. Some of these were held indoors in the Post Exchange Hall, others were given on the lawn in the open quadrangle. Moving pictures were shown three times a week under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Evening indoor entertainments were given under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service, and under the personal direction of Miss May Sinsheimer. Later these were under the direction of Mr. Anderson. The afternoon performances were secured through the efforts of Miss Nettie Held who for an entire year gave her time and service to this work. About Thanksgiving 1918 the Red Cross assumed active charge of the entertainment features and since then all performances have been secured by them with the generous cooperation of many city organizations. Regular entertainments are given in their buildings on the open air platform.

The Chaplain is officer in charge of the Post Library. As this branch is conducted by the American Library Association, it is treated under another article. Suffice it to say, that its director, Mrs. McConnell, and her assistants have organized a well balanced library, and have rendered great reading facilities both for bed patients and others.

The work that is closest to the Chaplain's heart is the visit to the bedside of the sick and wounded soldiers. These visits enable the patient to open his heart about any difficulty, worry, complaint or desire he may have, and it is the endeavor of the Chaplain to satisfy in every case. Particularly during the influenza epidemic when visitors were not allowed, fell to the lot of the Chaplain to write many letters for the boys. Likewise in case of death, a letter is written informing the relatives of the circumstances and any last messages their dear one may have sent. These letters have been gratefully acknowledged by the relatives and form one of the Chaplain's dearest possessions.

It has been the endeavor of the Chaplain to be present at every death and particularly when the relatives were not present, and many a lad has passed to the Great Beyond with none by save the brave and gentle army nurse to cool his fevered brow and moisten his parched lips and the Chaplain to whisper a last word of faith and hope and utter a final prayer.

bedside, chatting with them, sympathizing and comforting them. In social and recreational activities, and entertainments, the J. W. B. co-operates with the Red Cross, to secure talent, and also gives weekly dances, and arranges for home hospitalities, automobile rides, theatre parties, concerts, lectures, smokers and sociables, and other kindred affairs which tend to promote the happiness and well being of all the patients and convalescents.



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PRACTISED BY THE SPERRY
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THAT IS AND ALWAYS HAS BEEN
100 PER CENT AMERICAN.

THOSE ON THE SPERRY SOLDIER AND SAILOR HONOR ROLL—MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF THEM—WENT TO WAR THE MORE ENTHUSIASTICALLY AND DETERMINEDLY, BECAUSE THEY CARRIED WITH THEM THE ASSURANCE THAT THEIR POSITIONS WOULD BE OPEN FOR THEM WHEN THEY RETURNED.

THIS IS BUT ONE EVIDENCE OF THE STALWART AMERICANISM OF THE PACIFIC COAST'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF FLOUR AND CEREALS. IT IS TYPICAL OF THE SPIRIT THAT HAS ANIMATED IT FOR TWO-THIRDS OF A CENTURY.

MARIE LOUIS.

Chief Nurse, Army Nurse Corps.

Born Neuchatel, Switzerland. Graduate and later in charge of nurses in large Eastern hospitals. Entered service in 1918. Appointed Chief Nurse at Letterman in March, 1919.

ARMY NURSES

Name.	Home Address.
Louis, Marie, Head Nurse, New York City, N. Y.	
Allan, Ada J., Tacoma, Wash.	
Arnold, Maude M., Bellingham, Wash.	
Arnold, Ora A., Oakland, Calif.	
Belt, Ann D., Los Angeles, Calif.	
Bennett, Estelle, Concord, N. H.	
Boren, Ruth E., Los Angeles, Calif.	
Brooks, Hazel G., Los Angeles, Calif.	
Browne, Martha A., San Francisco, Calif.	
Caldwell, Marie I., West Chester, Pa.	
Combs, Agnes, M., Reading, Pa.	
Davis, Lula Alma, Jackson, Miss.	
DeWitt, Georgie S., Sacramento, Calif.	
Donnellan, Gertrude, Oakland, Calif.	
Edwards, Kathryn R., Shamokin, Pa.	
Freeland, Lynn C., Davenport, Iowa.	
Gemienhardt, Catherine M., Chicago, Ill.	
Hogston, Hazel L., San Diego, Calif.	
Jaeger, Jennie A., Newark, N. J.	
Johnson, Lillian A., Norwalk, Conn.	
Johnson, Linnea, Alico, Ore.	
Johnson, Mildred L., Elmira, N. Y.	
Knudsen, Clara, Round Up, Mont.	
Kocyan, Katherine C., Baltimore, Md.	
Langpaap, Henrietta M., San Francisco.	
McGovern, Nellie E., New York City.	
Mahoney, Mary J., Baltimore, Md.	
Miller, Florence, Casady, Mont.	
Montgomery, Sylvia A., San Francisco.	
Parisa, Emma F., San Ysidro, Calif.	
Ravins, Anna H., San Francisco.	
Reardon, Catherine C. E., French Camp, Calif.	
Ryan, Mary, D., New York City.	
Simmons, Marian, Long Beach, Miss.	
Spiresch, Anna E., Hughson, Stanislaus County, Calif.	
Wadsworth, Helen M., Monrovia, Calif.	
Whalen, Jessie E., San Quentin, Calif.	
Williams, Lola A., Portland, Ore.	
Worsham, Virginia V., Portland, Ore.	
Ziegler, Barbara, Merced Falls, Calif.	

RESERVE NURSES

Aldridge, Letitia, San Francisco, Calif.	McMahon, Gertrude E., Orr, N. D.
Anderson, Lydia C., Eugene, Ore.	Main, Laura, Fresno, Calif.
Axelrod, Jessie, New York City.	Mitchell, Kathleen, Seattle, Wash.
Beaty, Marion F., San Francisco, Calif.	Muhr, Ella L., Portland, Ore.
Bell, Amy, Yreka, Calif.	Muller, Grace M., Long Beach, Calif.
Berling, Margaret M., Santa Rosa, Calif.	Murphy, Gertrude B., Milwaukee, Wis.
Blanchard, Edna L., Oakland, Calif.	Noble, Dora A., Ogden, Utah.
Brown, Marjorie M., McGill, Nev.	Peterson, Winifred T., San Francisco.
Burton, Alice I., San Francisco, Calif.	Poyzer, Charmian A., Los Angeles, Calif.
Caldwell, Ethel R., Long Beach, Calif.	Purcell, Mary A., Butte, Mont.
Carlson, Emily V., Los Angeles, Calif.	Rasmussen, Johanne K., Seattle, Wash.
Clemens, Marguerite, San Jose, Calif.	Regan, Mary E., Oakland, Calif.
Cochran, Mary A., Los Angeles, Calif.	Reilly, Margaret, Indianapolis, Ind.
Crowe, Clara L., Kansas City, Mo.	Remington, Caledonia M., Michigan Valley, Kas.
Curry, Kathryn, Van Wert, Iowa.	Robb, Norah A., Grand Forks, N. D.
Destin, Hazel B., Palo Alto, Calif.	Robinson, Kathryn, San Francisco.
Downey, Jeannette, Seattle, Wash.	Hunter, Jennie, Roseburg, Ore.
Dunn, Susan L., Venice, Calif.	Adams, Rosamond, Tacoma, Wash.
Everett, Mary, Spokane, Wash.	Alber, Elise, Los Angeles, Calif.
Findlay, Alice E., San Francisco, Calif.	Allender, Vera J., San Diego, Calif.
Foltz, Effie, Fresno, Calif.	Bandy, Esther D., Hawarden, Iowa.
Galli, Mary F., San Francisco, Calif.	Blake, Edna M., Clamas, Wash.
Gianella, Monica L., Sacramento, Calif.	Benson, Eva D., St. Paul, Minn.
Grindberg, Valdine A., Sioux Falls, S. D.	Bluel, Virginia, Oakland, Calif.
Grodzki, Ida L., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Boling, Ethel, Corona, Calif.
Gunther, Emma O., Orange, Calif.	Bower, Bessie B., Stigler, Okla.
Hain, Agnes G., Minneapolis, Minn.	Byerly, Lillian, Olin, Iowa.
Hammond, Imogene, Los Angeles, Calif.	Byrnes, Alice M., Kalispell, Mont.
Harmesen, Emma G., St. Paul, Minn.	Case, Georgene, Portland, Ore.
Harrison, Bernice L., Lyons, Iowa.	Case, Anna A., Malta, Mont.
Harrison, Dorothy E. C., Fresno, Calif.	Cerny, Emily, Uehling, Neb.
Hassett, May A., Missoula, Mont.	Coolidge, Belle, Sacramento, Calif.
Heim, Elizabeth, Portland, Ore.	Cox, Andora, Tacoma, Wash.
Hermanson, Marie, Seattle, Wash.	Danielson, June, Parkland, Wash.
Hoehn, Minnie, Oakland, Calif.	Deerkop, Ella, Palouse, Wash.
Hollingsworth, Alice C., Los Angeles, Cal.	Deerkop, Hazel, Palouse, Wash.
Howell, Helen, Newcastle, Wyo.	Didricksen, Mabel, Tacoma, Wash.
Hurley, Julia E., Sunnyside, Wash.	Dow, Violet P., Klamath Falls, Ore.
Johnson, Ingrid C., Santa Barbara, Calif.	Dysart, Lorna, Centralia, Wash.
Kearney, Ann T., San Francisco.	Edwards, Reba, Ames, Iowa.
Kelly, Catherine, Sigourney, Iowa.	Eyres, Helen M., LeMars, Iowa.
Keppel, Ella, Los Angeles, Calif.	Frater, Dulcie, North Platte, Neb.
Keppel, Mary, Los Angeles, Calif.	Hakel, Gertrude, Weston, Neb.
Kiefer, Anna M., Long Beach, Calif.	Harvey, Anna, Altoona, Iowa.
Kubik, Clara H., San Francisco, Calif.	Hathaway, Merle, Corvallis, Ore.
Kuehl, Ethel M., Portland, Ore.	Henager, Carrie E., Orofino, Idaho.
LaBelle, Delvina M., Piedmont, Calif.	James, Anna M., Kearney, Neb.
Lamoureux, Adelaide, San Jose, Calif.	Keyes, Katherine A., Duluth, Minn.
Larson, Julia, Culbertson, Mont.	King, Laura G., St. Paul, Minn.
Laufenburg, Helen F., San Francisco.	Knapp, Helen L., Santa Fe, N. M.
Lindblad, Ellen R., Oakland, Calif.	Kreizenbeck, Katherine M., Ainsworth, Neb.
McCallum, Leda M., Boise, Idaho.	Leggett, Bessie, Chehalis, Wash.
McEwen, Pearl, Stockton, Calif.	Loomis, Fredrica, Hampton, Iowa.
	Ludden, Kathryn M., Glendale, Ariz.
	McNett, Edith C., Omaha, Neb.
	McVicker, Roberta, Boise, Idaho.
	Moody, Elizabeth, Minneapolis, Minn.
	Norman, Winifred B., Independence, Ia.
	Olson, Edna, Pocatello, Idaho.
	Olson, Rita M., Tacoma, Wash.
	O'Tooie, Mary, Independence, Iowa.
	Owen, Edith C., Hayward, Calif.
	Perkins, Ethel, Oakland, Calif.
	Phillips, Leota O., Elgin, Iowa.
	Rackstrew, Kathleen, Spokane, Wash.
	Ruel, Valerie E., Sedro-Wooley, Wash.
	Schlafke, Mabel H., Jewell, Iowa.
	Schlotterback, Genevieve, Coon Rapids, Iowa.
	Schwanz, Harriet, Lorimer, Iowa.
	Smith, Anna E., Minneapolis, Minn.
	Starkweather, Ada R., Milwaukee, Ore.
	Stringfield, Anna, King City, Mo.
	Taylor, Helen E., Grinnell, Iowa.
	Thurmond, Laurine T., East Stanwood, Wash.
	Towne, Alice, Trinidad, Colo.
	White, Edith M., Des Moines, Iowa.
	Wilson, Beryl, Forsyth, Mont.
	Wilson, Jessie M., San Francisco, Calif.
	Wilson, Nellie, San Francisco, Calif.
	Wise, Florence E., Winfield, Iowa.
	Schneider, Anna J., Oakland, Calif.
	Sheffer, L. Etta, Sebastopol, Calif.
	Show, Georgia L., Denver, Colo.
	Smith, Anna M., Watsonville, Calif.
	Smith, Leila H., Oakland, Calif.
	Stone, Leila O., The Dalles, Ore.
	Stone, Rose E., Berkeley, Calif.
	Sutherland, Hilda E., San Francisco, Cal.
	Swenson, Eveline M., Hillsboro, North Dakota.
	Tangney, Margaret F., Hartford, Conn.
	Thompson, Jessie C., San Francisco, Calif.
	Waddington, Nellie, Seattle, Wash.
	Ward, Ruby E., Greenfield, Mass.
	White, Claude G.,
	White, Edna M., Oakland, Calif.
	Wicks, Fern E., Los Angeles, Calif.
	Wubben, Talka H., Elgin, Ill.
	Yates, Amanda H., Tarrytown, N. Y.

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ENDS THE QUEST FOR THE BEST



THE Y. M. C. A. AT THE LETTERMAN

One of the Exposition buildings, the Enlisted Mens' Club, was purchased by the Y. M. C. A. and moved to a site directly opposite the Administration Building. It is a most popular resting place for the wounded men and those from the Presidio. A reading room, billard and pool tables, piano and phonograph, a grill and a social canteen are on the main floor. The lower floor is given over to the gymnasium while on the upper floor is an auditorium seating 900 where picture shows and entertainments are held. The "Mikado" given by the Players Club packed the hall. Mrs. Harold Seager furnishes the Friday night entertainment and the Sciots, Emporium Club, Pacific Service Club, Woodmen of The World and other organizations entertain often. Orley See is in charge of the entertainments.

The Camp General Secretary is George I. Long, L. C. Fish is in charge of the educational work. Cliff McCarl handles the athletic programs in conjunction with Post Athletic Director Lieutenant Elliot.

Through the courtesy of the Red Cross three secretaries visiting the Letterman performing all manners of service. The Religious program of the Y. M. C. A. is carried out in a spirit of co-operation between the secretaries and the chaplains of the Post. Services are held in "Y" No. 1 every Sunday and one evening each week is given over to a religious or ethical address followed by an entertainment. Sunday church parties visit the San Francisco churches with the secretaries each week.

The Y. M. C. A. has also established "Y" huts in the demobilization camp where the returning soldier is taken care of and a special branch "Y" has been opened in the R. O. T. C. camp for the benefit of the budding generals.

THE BIG "Y" ON GOLDEN GATE

Interest in the soldiers and sailors as far as the Y. M. C. A. is concerned did not cease with the armistice or demobilization. The great Y. M. C. A. on the corner of Leavenworth and Golden Gate Avenue, is the San Francisco home for all uniformed men and a three months' free membership is given to every discharged man who asks for it. He receives full privileges. Classes in every form of educational work are opening and now is the time for the man who wishes to better his condition to join one of them. Entertainments are given in the big auditorium every week night. All free. Specially low rates in the grill, and good rooms at moderate prices are other features of the Golden Gate "Y."



POWELL STREET "Y"

A spacious recreation room, a fine reading room and a grill room presided over by women volunteers attracts many service men and discharged men to 149 Powell street. There is some kind of free entertainment every night, except Sunday. All the latest papers and magazines are on file, and the library is filled with books of a scientific and technical nature, with enough of the late fiction to suit every taste.

Too much praise cannot be given the women volunteers, who, sacrificing their own pleasures, prepare and serve the food for the popular grill room. The prices are far below those charged outside and the cooking is the real "mother kind." At the time of going to press the names of the loyal women in charge was not at hand, but a special article is being written concerning them, and will be published in The Listening Post soon.

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The Letterman General Hospital

(Continued from Page 6.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

is taking the best of care of him and fitting him to enter civilian life once more able to compete successfully with his fellow man in spite of handicaps. His experience made a man of him and he has no time for mawkish sympathy. If you really want to help him make it your business to see that, other things being equal, service men are given the preference when jobs are being given out.



THE ADJUTANT'S OFFICE.

The Adjutant, acting under the direction of the Commanding Officer, is the executive and administrative officer of the hospital. He has charge of all correspondence, reports and the various rosters pertaining to the service. He issues and verifies all orders and details pertaining to the hospital. Through him the Commanding Officer communicates with the officers and men of his command.

During the period April 6, 1917 (at date war was declared), to December 31, 1918, there were issued:

Eighty-two general orders, 431 special orders and fifty-one hospital orders.

From April 6, 1917, to October 10, 1918, 349 special orders, containing 1,543 paragraphs, were issued, affecting 2,378 men.

From October 10, 1918, to the present, June 17, 1919, 236 special orders, containing 2,553 paragraphs, affecting 3,081 men, were issued.

From January 1, 1919, to June 17, 1919, 154 special orders were issued, comprising 1,988 paragraphs.

Each paragraph affected at least one individual, and in many case more than one. Therefore, special orders during this period affected no less than 1,900 individuals, and probably at least 2,500.

Since January 1, 1919, the following number of officers have reported at this hospital:

Sixty-seven Medical Corps, six Sanitary Corps, five Dental Corps, one Veterinary Corps, four Engineer Corps, two Air Corps.

Following were transferred or discharged:

Fifty-nine Medical Corps, three Sanitary Corps, three Dental Corps, one Veterinary Corps.

On June 17, 1919, the strength of the command was as follows:

Officers, Medical Corps.....	45
Officers, Dental Corps.....	5
Officers, Sanitary Corps.....	9
Officers, Veterinary Corps.....	1
Officers, Quartermaster Corps.....	1
Officers, Engineer Corps.....	4
Officers, Air Service.....	2
Officers, Infantry.....	1
Nurses, Army Nurse Corps.....	76
Nurses, Student Nurses.....	44
Enlisted Men, Medical Department..	454
Enlisted Men, Q. M. C.....	73
Enlisted Men, M. T. C.....	5
Enlisted Men, Sanitary Corps.....	1
Enlisted Men, Veterinary Corps....	2
Civilian Employees.....	201
Enlisted patients in hospital.....	1,197
Officers patients in hospital.....	64

THE POST EXCHANGE.

The Post Exchange of the Letterman General Hospital was begun in the month of December, 1903, several years after the hospital itself was established. It was instituted by two non-commissioned officers on duty here on a borrowed capital of a little over five hundred dollars. One of these non-commissioned officers is now on duty as a Captain of the Quartermaster Corps, Captain John Wikander, the Supply Officer.

From a small beginning as a lunch counter with a few boxes of cigars on the side, it has grown until it now comprises over twenty-five departments. It has its own automobile truck, with a gas and oil station. Its restaurant business has crowded all the pool and billiard tables away from its main room, and it has a flourishing butcher shop that supplies meat, eggs and poultry to the officers and men of the command. The stock on hand constantly is valued at over \$10,000.00, and the item of revenue tax, which is paid each month, is no small expense.

Since the origin of the Post Exchange, it has paid out in dividends for the detachments of enlisted men on duty, \$77,735.49. This does not include the expense of the motion picture shows which were continued for over two years at a loss, in order to provide recreation for patients here, which work has lately been turned over to the Y. M. C. A.

The Post Exchange maintains two commodious barber shops, a bootblack stand and a tailor shop. The slogan of the exchange has recently become, "You can get anything at the Post Exchange."

PERSONNEL OF THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Capt. John Wikander, Q. M. C.—Quartermaster, Supply Officer, Signal Officer, Salvage Officer, Acting Motor Transport Officer, Contracting and Purchasing Officer, Transportation Officer and Finance Officer.

Capt. Wm. H. Thomas, Sanitary Corps—Assistant to Supply Officer, Charge of Medical Supplies.

Capt. W. Bishop, Sanitary Corps—Assistant to Purchasing Officer, Charge of Subsistence Purchase Branch.

Enlisted Men, Quartermaster Corps—5 Quartermaster Sergeants, 11 Sergeants, First Class; 21 Sergeants, 16 Corporals, 15 Privates, First Class; 5 Privates.

Civilian Employees—11 Clerks, 1 Chief Engineer, 1 Assistant Engineer, 1 Dynamo Tender, 2 Firemen, 1 Foreman Carpenter, 5 Carpenters, 1 Foreman Plumber, 1 Plumber, 2 Teamsters, 20 Laborers, 8 Chauffeurs.



MRS. VINNIE C. HICKS.

Born December 7, 1875, Mount Pleasant, Wisconsin. Elementary schooling, New York City. College Preparatory, Miss Middleberger's, Cleveland, Ohio. P. H. B. degree, University of Chicago, Spring of '97. Teacher of Hyde Park High School, Chicago, two years. Married June 20, 1899. Eight quarters graduate work toward Doctorate in Psychology, 1909 and 1910. Seven years clinical psychologist in Oakland Public Schools. Three years summer lecturer, clinical psychology, University of California. Supervisor of exhibit on Atypical children, Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915. Author of "Hicks Series for Atypical Children." Articles on "Animal Learning Curves," "Child Psychology," etc., and short stories. Supervisor of Reconstruction Aides in Occupational Therapy, Letterman General Hospital since September, 1918.



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Assets	- - - - -	\$60,509,192.14
Deposits	- - - - -	57,122,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up	- - - - -	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	- - - - -	2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund	- - - - -	306,852.44

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The Orthopedic Service

(Continued from Page 24.)

poration, following the course of a patient from his admittance to Hospital to his discharge. These films graphically represent the varied means at the disposal of the Hospital for the care of its patients.

The most hearty support of the Surgeon General's Office and the constant personal interest and co-operation of the Commanding Officer, Colonel Thornburgh, have extended the orthopedic service every opportunity and encouraged its development and expansion.

No civil hospital has the means for getting together such manifold curative agencies, apparatus and personnel. Competent surgical care, good operating service, splints, braces and appliances made in the Hospital to suit every need, a well-equipped shop at instant reach, electro-therapeutic apparatus, baths, light-cabinets, massage, exercises, curative work shops, gymnasia, tennis, volley-ball and baseball courts and fields, provision for education, amusement, mental and physical recreation, an energetic and uncommonly efficient staff of medical officers, nurses and enlisted men—all these work in harmony and without the jealousies of civil practice to make the wounded at Letterman as well cared for and contented patients as are to be found anywhere in the land.



Patients' Gymnasium

(Continued from Page 22.)

velopment of abdominal, back, chest and leg muscles where weakness exists. Strength is built up and force acquired.

The lighter endurance exercises, manipulation of the patient's body by the professor or his assistants, are resorted to in weak heart cases and certain chest cases, graduated and moderated to fit each individual case. Simple and easy as these movements seem, not only to the onlooker but to the patient as well, results soon are apparent when the resistive movements are used. The general tonic action is due to the action upon respiration, circulation and secretion.

Under the head of passive movements come the methods used to stimulate local circulation for the improvement of any bodily ill or condition requiring such treatment. Also there are exercises of skill, coordination, judgment of speed, or distance and of weight.

Probably the greater part of the gymnasium work consists however, in the treatment of disabled joints, sometimes the result of injuries or rheumatism, but much more often the result of wounds, as the scarred limbs mutely testify. The gentle art of stretching and breaking down adhesions is constantly being practiced.

Patients are taken into the gymnasium only upon orders of ward surgeons who prescribe the class of treatment or nature of work desired. The desire of patients to do more than the work allotted is controlled, and their activities are guided within bounds.

Sounds of piano music may be heard emanating from the gymnasium at all hours of the working day. But the music, which makes the physical exercises seem lighter to scores of patients, also serves another purpose in the manner of its production. Soldier patients limber up ankylosed ankles by pedaling the pianola. One finishes his work and the music stops. Another takes his place and the music resumes.

Orthopedic Appliance Shop

The orthopedic appliance and artificial limb shop at Letterman was first organized under the late Major Hull in June of last year. It was equipped with a few simple wood and metal working tools and installed in a small shed in back of the Hospital buildings, with Sergeant (first class) Hittenberger in charge. By November, 1918, it had outgrown its quarters and was moved to a concrete basement ward. The service of civilian employee Joseph Marea, an expert leg maker were secured, and the fitting of temporary legs was begun. From this small beginning, the shop has grown until it employs five civilians and nine enlisted men as follows: Sergeant (first class) Hogg, non-commissioned officer in charge; Sergeant (first class) Hittenberger, in charge of metal working department; Sergeant Jack Wilson, Corporal H. Castle, Pfc. G. B. Roderick, Pfc. J. P. Rogers, Pfc. F. J. Berner, Pfc. L. L. Pedersen, Pfc. C. A. Daigneault.

Civilian employees, Joseph Marea, in charge of artificial limb department; Fred Haenen, Clarence Wyndham, Wm. Byrne, Wm. Replogle.

Last May the shop turned out twenty permanent artificial limbs, and about twice as many temporary limbs; 119 braces, splints and other appliances; 91 shoe-corrections, and numerous repair jobs, and adjustments, representing in all a cash value of \$5,000 to \$6,000.

From November 15th Major Eloesser took charge of the shop and work was begun on the new Letterman Leg. This leg is accurately fitted to each case, the socket being made over a plaster of paris cast which is taken of each individual stump. The leg for below the knee amputations is fitted not only to the stump, but to the thigh, so that it stays firm on the stump and does not tend to drop away when the wearer's foot is off the ground. This prevents chafing and sores. The ankle joint is hollow and packed with grease like the bolts of an automobile; by turning down a screw, the joint can be kept lubricated. About ninety per cent of the stumps are end-bearing.

The first leg was turned out December, 1918. The original model had a steel frame, this was replaced in later models with a wooden shin piece, otherwise the leg has proven so satisfactory that no further changes have been necessary. Artificial arms are also constructed in the shop and considerable experimental work has been done on various forms of appliances.

Of late, patients with arm amputations above the elbow have been given two arms—one of the ordinary shape, fitted with a detachable work-hook and a separate hand—the latter mainly for dress—and a short, strong arm without elbow joints, but with a strong work-hook for hard use in the shop and on the farm. Each patient is given a course in training in the manual work shops and gardens of the Educational Department before discharge, so that he thoroughly understands the use of his artificial limb.

Besides artificial limbs, the shop manufactures all kinds of appliances for the correction and support of deformed and weak limbs; braces to prevent weak bones from bending before they are firmly knit; splints and frames for bed patients; plates for weak, deformed or wounded feet, appliances to be attached to beds for treatment of fractures, belts, back braces, in short, any of the articles purchasable at surgical brace and appliance makers. The shop also has a cobbler who turns out about 90 shoe-corrections a month.



The returned soldier wants neither applause nor sympathy. He wants a job. Give him a chance.



MRS. L. H. DAVIS



MRS. H. ISRAEL



MRS. E. SELIG



MRS. BRANDSTATER



MRS. PHILIPS



MRS. L. GOLDMAN

Service Men Honored at Letterman Hospital

In recognition of extraordinary heroism, while in France, the Distinguished Service Cross has been presented at Letterman General Hospital to the following men:

Captain James A. Vincent, Co. G, 363rd Infantry.

Captain Charles E. Chenoweth, 363rd Infantry.

Captain Lonnie H. Nixon, 7th Infantry.

Lieutenant Harry C. Sessions, Co. I, 372nd Infantry.

Lieutenant Edgar W. Akers, 308th Infantry.

Sergeant Elmer A. Jennerich, Medical Corps, 9th Reg. U. S. Infantry.

Private 1st Class Sigmund H. Myerson, Co. A, 5th Machine Gun Battalion.

Capt. Vincent

Capt. Lonnie H. Nixon

Capt. Chas. E. Chenoweth

Lt. H. C. Sessions

Lt. Edgar W. Akers

Sgt. Elmer A. Jennerich

Private Sigmund H. Meyerson



The Library

The American Library Association assumed charge of the Letterman Library in June, 1918. Mrs. Inez G. McConnell of the Oakland Free Library is the librarian, and Miss Ruth Seymour, of the Association, and Miss Jane Dick, of the Los Angeles Public Library, are her assistants. The collection in the Solarium and in the branch established in the new Red Cross house contains about 5000 fiction, technical and scientific volumes. There are also several hundred volumes of recreational books and current magazines.

Special thanks is given to the San Francisco Public Library, State Library and Sutro Library, who have cheerfully supplied over 200 special books during the past few months.

Fifteen wards are given semi-weekly service. Special service is extended to the Tubercular and contagious wards. To these the library representatives carry the books personally.



Athletic

Always on the lookout for the unusual, the War Camp Community staged a boxing show a short time ago in which the "main eventers" were two soldiers who had each lost a leg in France. They put up a corking good fight, one that Edward Longan, of sport writing fame, would have written up and filed away with his classics. While the bout was a bit out of the ordinary it represents the spirit that dominates athletic activity at the Letterman. No matter what a man's disability may be, if he can get up and around he is soon interested in some game even though it may be only horseshoes for a cigarette a corner. There is an eight-team baseball league; the tennis court is always busy and the volley ball courts are occupied as soon as patients have had their breakfasts. In the recent emergency the Red Cross were asked to handle athletics and they took hold with characteristic energy. There is something doing every minute, and was this article not intended for publication in a history, some wonderful tales of baseball games, etc., might be recorded.

The Red Cross will please accept the thanks of every man and woman at the Letterman for assisting in the physical reconstruction of the disabled men and for stimulating the morale of all through the athletics it has given to Letterman.



MRS. E. COMER



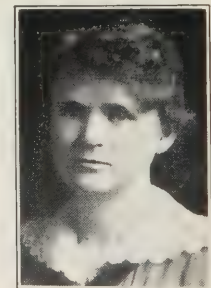
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Salvation Army

The Salvation Lassie with her hot coffee and doughnuts for the men on the firing front is familiar to all. She was an integral part of the wonderful organization that won morale battles that won the world's battle. Her work will live forever. Just as important though is the work that she and her compatriots have done and are doing in peace times. With the passing of the saloon too many have thought that her work was finished, but this is far from the case. The old slogan of the Salvation Army, "A man may be down but he is never out" is still the guiding spirit of the organization and daily the men and women, "soldiers of peace" now, delve in the tenements and in the garrets for those who have failed in life's battles.

The soldiers who served in France will never, never forget the Salvation Army. Never will an appeal fall on deaf ears if it is directed toward a man who has worn the olive drab. The Salvation Army asks for little from any one but the little that you contribute may be the means of reclaiming a man from the depths. Isn't it worth it?

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Tests made in this department determine to an exact degree the intelligence of skill attained in any particular trade. The tests have been of great value in determining the promotions of enlisted men and in assisting the Vocational Board to select the proper vocational training for the disabled soldier. Lieutenant Stech is in charge of the department.

MESS.

Few people realize just what it costs to feed the 1900 men who are at the Letterman General Hospital at present. Hence the following figures procured from the mess officer are exceedingly interesting:

Cost of feeding one man, one meal, \$0.2418.

Daily cost of feeding everyone, \$1,020.29.

Amount of staples used in the preparation of one meal: 400 pounds of bread, 700 pounds of meat, 750 pounds of potatoes, 150 pounds of coffee, 90 pounds of butter.

Captain Bishop, who is responsible for the preparation and serving of food supplies, is assisted by Mess Sergeant Fred S. Copeland; Chief Cook, James M. Wilson; Chief Cook Field, Charles Hussey; Head Cook, Diet Kitchen, Harry Williams; Field Diet Kitchen, Edward McKim.

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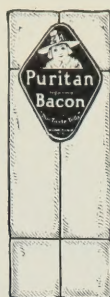
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